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 VOL. VII NO. 290 TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1982 DHUL QA'DA 26, 1402 A.H. SIXTEEN PAGES

TODAY IN arab news

Hospital dedication today
 King Fahd will dedicate the SR2.5 billion National Guard Hospital in Jeddah today. The massive hospital complex will be totally self-contained including power generators and an assortment of allied facilities. — Page 2

Arafat hits U.S. stand
 PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat accuses the United States of illegitimate opposition to the Arab peace plan for the Middle East. — Page 4

S. Africa withdrawal
 South African troops advanced into south Angola last week, but withdrew after diplomatic pressure from Washington. — Page 5

Darwin trial opens
 The sensational trial of Lindy Chamberlain and her Seventh-Day Adventist minister husband, accused of murdering their nine-week-old baby in the Australian wilderness, opens at Darwin. — Page 7

U.K. frees funds
 Britain says it is ending its freeze on Argentine funds held in British banks and is keen on financial stability being restored in Argentina. Argentina plans to lift similar sanctions on British funds and assets. — Page 11

Connors back on top
 Jimmy Connors, downed Ivan Lendl to grab the U.S. Open Tennis title for the fourth time and, having jumped to the top of the world standings, hinted at retiring. — Page 13

Deng most powerful
 Deng Xiaoping, the man who has dominated post-Maoist China, was elected chairman of the newly formed advisory commission. Deng is now the most powerful man in China. — Page 16

World crude output plunges

TULSA, Oklahoma, Sept. 13 (AP) — World crude oil production has dropped to its lowest level since 1975 with no turnaround in immediate prospect. *The Oil and Gas Journal* reports.

World production in the first half of 1982 averaged 52.65 million barrels a day, off 8.7 percent from the same period in 1981, the journal said.

The production figure is 14.8 percent below the peak average of 61.79 million barrels a day recorded in the first half of 1979, the weekly business magazine reported in its Sept. 13 edition. "Behind the demand slump are worldwide recession and sharp increases in oil prices during 1979-80 that caused consuming nations to conserve energy and tap substitutes for petroleum," the Tulsa-based publication said.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has absorbed the decline, the journal said. OPEC production through June 1982 averaged 18.56 million barrels a day — off 22.3 percent from the same six-month period in 1981 and down 34.5 percent from the first half of 1979, the magazine said. OPEC production peaked at 31.23 million barrels a day in 1977, the journal said.

W. German coalition faces grave crisis

BONN, Sept. 13 (AFP) — West Germany's shaky coalition government Monday appeared on the brink of collapse over a package of welfare cuts announced Sunday by Liberal Economic Minister Otto Lambsdorff and which Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social-Democrat Party finds unacceptable.

Count Lambsdorff, who is said to echo the private views of Liberal leader and Foreign Minister Minister-Dietrich Genscher, is in favor of an alliance with the conservative Christian Democratic Party. His "anti-social" package designed to offset a forecast budget deficit of nearly 30,000 million marks (\$12,000 million) next year, is being examined by the Social Democrat Party presidium. But the measures are in direct contradiction to a "state of the nation" speech made by Chancellor Schmidt last Thursday in parliament.

The economics minister wants to reduce unemployment benefits from the present 68 percent of the most recent net salary to 50 percent for the first three months of unemployment. He also envisages limiting unemployment compensation to a year, even in case of sickness.

Iraq blasts Greek ship

ATHENS, Sept. 13 (Agencies) — A Greek freighter was hit by an Iraqi rocket in the Gulf over the weekend but all 21 crew members were reported safe, the merchant marine ministry said Monday.

A ministry spokesman said the rocket struck the 10,800-ton *Evangelia S.* in one of the holds and set the vessel on fire. The crew was picked up by another Greek freighter after abandoning ship. The ship was empty at the time of the attack, the spokesman said.

The *Evangelia S.* was the third Greek freighter to be hit by Iraqi fire near the Persian port of Bandar Khomeini in the past six months. Iraq has warned since war broke out with Iran two years ago that vessels sail in the Gulf at their own risk.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi Navy Monday destroyed two "large Iranian naval objectives" in the Gulf inlet of Khor Moussa leading to Bandar Khomeini. The agency, quoting an Iraqi military spokesman, said the two objectives, which it did not identify, caught fire. It added that all Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base. Baghdad has claimed the destruction of three "enemy objectives" and one oil tanker since Sept. 9.

Queen tells Mark to escort Anne

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP) — Capt. Mark Phillips, husband of Princess Anne, has been ordered by Queen Elizabeth II to accompany his wife on an official visit to Africa next month after rumors of a crisis in their marriage. *The Sun* newspaper said Monday. There was no immediate comment from Buckingham Palace.

The report said Phillips will escort the princess to Kenya, after an earlier announcement that it would be a solo visit. It said the "surprise switch reflects the queen's growing concern about the amount of time the royal couple spend apart."

Other measures included the suppression of paid maternity leave and financial help for schoolchildren, an increase in social security contributions paid by the retired and the obligation for students to reimburse their grants at the end of their studies.

Lambsdorff also proposed limits on civil servants' wages and a general drop in the amounts paid to bureaucrats at the outset of their careers. He wants to lower certain taxes to encourage investments and the creation of new jobs. To offset the losses for the government, he favors a rise in the value added tax.

The package tallies closely with recommendations made by the Christian Democrats and confirms the split between the coalition partners, aides close to Chancellor Schmidt and Genscher said.



SMASHED: A freighter and a bus carrying West German tourists were involved in a smash-up near Zurich Sunday and 39 bus passengers — members of an amateur sports club and their wives — were killed. Swiss police said 10 persons were injured, four seriously, including two women who were the sole survivors of the bus. Picture shows the policemen clearing the debris.

Spanish jet crash kills 42

MALAGA, Sept. 13 (AP) — A Spanish charter jet en route to New York with 393 persons aboard crashed on takeoff from the Malaga Airport Monday and officials said at least 42 persons were killed.

Airport officials said 40 bodies had been removed from the burned wreckage of the DC-10 and Carlos Haya Hospital officials in Malaga said two injured persons had died in the hospital.

The aircraft, flight 995 of the Spanish charter company Spanair, crashed into a tree on a runway near the airport and caught fire. Airport officials said rescue operations continued. The hospital said it was treating 90 injured passengers, 17 of them in a serious condition.

Witnesses at the airport said the plane crashed as it struggled to get airborne. When it crashed, a fire started at the rear of the plane, they said, but most passengers were able to evacuate the plane.

The Spanish charter company said in a statement from its headquarters in Palma de Mallorca that the plane carried 380 passengers and a crew of 13, but it did not immediately report their nationalities or names. It said the pilot and co-pilot escaped unharmed, but three stewardesses were unaccounted for.

Airport sources said the passengers were believed to include many Americans, Spaniards, and Canadians returning home after vacationing at Malaga, a picturesque beach resort city on Spain's famous Costa Del Sol. They said arrangements were being made to have an Iberia Airlines Boeing 747 fly the survivors out needing medical treatment to New York. There were conflicting reports about what happened.

The Spanair statement from its headquarters in Palma de Mallorca said the plane crashed after having "technical difficulties." Pilot Juan Perez reported a vibration in the plane after starting down the runway and said he tried to abort the takeoff, a Spanair official said.

The news agency EFE, quoting military sources at the Malaga airport, said the right engine failed on the takeoff run. A Spanair official here said earlier that 200 passengers and the crew escaped unharmed. Police had first reported there were no injuries.

After Israeli raids Entire Syrian Army alerted

BEIRUT, Sept. 13 (Agencies) — Syria placed its entire ground, air and sea forces on the maximum alert as Israeli jets bombed Syrian and Palestinian positions Monday in repeated air strikes that left 30 troops and commandos killed and several military employees afloat in East Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

State and privately-owned radio stations described the sustained air assaults as the heaviest mounted by Israel against the Syrians in the Bekaa since a ceasefire silenced their guns in East Lebanon July 23.

All stations said the attacks began at 7:30 a.m. local time (0530 GMT) and were still flaring without let up eight hours later. One Nationalist radio station warned a "new round of full-scale warfare" had begun. The escalated hostilities raised the specter of a major military collision between Israel and Syria.

The Israeli command blamed Syria for 98 violations of the ceasefire in which a total of 12 Israeli soldiers were killed, 20 wounded and nine captured in the last 20 days. In a Tel Aviv communique, the Israeli command charged between 4,000 and 5,000 commandos have regrouped with Syrian forces in the Bekaa, following their ouster from Beirut and South Lebanon after a 12-year rule as a state within a state.

"The Syrians are coaling the commandos to cross lines, and are also supplying them with intelligence information concerning Israeli defense forces deployment and giving them logistic support," the Israeli communique said.

Ever since their evacuation from West Beirut two weeks ago, Palestinian leaders have been making visits from Syria to their positions in the Bekaa and northern Lebanon, vowing to wage a new war against Israel from both regions.

Although Syria has placed its 220,000-strong forces on the maximum alert, Western diplomatic experts on Middle East affairs here said they doubted the Syrians would move "massive reinforcements across the border into northern and eastern Lebanon."

"The Syrians wouldn't mind commandos harassing Israeli forces to make their stay in Lebanon unpleasant," said one diplomat who requested anonymity. "But I don't think the Syrians would let matters get out of hand and risk a head-on collision with the Israelis."

Israel says it destroyed 102 Syrian planes and more than 80 tanks during the 13-week-old Lebanon war. Israel is demanding a total Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon as a precondition for an Israeli pullout. But Syria has said it would withdraw its forces only after the last Israeli soldier had withdrawn from Lebanese soil.

Monday's air attacks concentrated on Syrian anti-aircraft missile positions at Dahr Al-Baidar and on Syrian and Palestinian positions and concentrations of armor near the towns of Zahle, Tenayel, Saad, Nayel and Tarsish, according to the broadcasts.

The Israeli command said one SAM-9 ground-to-air missile launcher was destroyed in the latest air assaults and reaffirmed Israel's determination not to allow the Syrians to station any anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon. "As hostilities escalated in eastern Lebanon, more signs of a return to normal surfaced in Beirut after seven years of civil warfare. Among them were: — A pullout of nationalist militiamen from the western gate of the Beirut seaport, helping authorities to declare the facility open for normal activity after a three-month shutdown."

Some American diplomats who evacuated to East Beirut during the early days of the war returned to the deserted U.S. Embassy compound in West Beirut Monday. But press attache John Reid said consular services at the embassy would be resumed in West Beirut as of next Monday.

Police patrols cleared street vendors and makeshift sidewalk shops from West Beirut's main commercial thoroughfare Hamra Street for the first time since the 1975-76 civil war.

In another development, Israeli troops stopped traffic on the Beirut-Damascus international highway at Rouweissat-Sofar. Meanwhile, Washington called for calm in Lebanon. "The U.S. urges all concerned to avoid provocations, exercise restraint and thereby contribute to the hope of the citizens of the region for progress toward peace," White House spokesman Larry Speakes said.

Report denied on maneuvers

RIYADH, Sept. 13 (SPA) — The Kingdom Monday denied reports that the American Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) will next month conduct joint exercises with Saudi and Omani armed forces in the northwestern parts of the Arabian Sea.

Defense and aviation ministry spokesman said reports were "totally untrue and within the framework of campaigns by some news agencies to create confusion. The Kingdom's stand in this respect is quite well-known, since it opposes the presence of foreign forces on its land and rejects even the mere participation in such maneuvers," he added.

Cabinet briefed on Hajj services

JEDDAH, Sept. 13 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif, the head of the Supreme Pilgrimage Committee, and Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasie, the minister of pilgrimage and endowments, briefed the cabinet Monday on Hajj services and arrangements to ensure maximum comfort to the pilgrims this year.

The session, presided over by Crown Prince Abdullah, the commander of the National Guard, approved certain regulations regarding the pilgrimage, according to cabinet spokesman Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, the information minister.

Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaim and Health Minister Dr. Hussein Jazairi submitted their reports on supply goods and health arrangements respectively. The cabinet also approved a number of appointments in the civil service.

Abdullah, Nott hold parleys

By Suresh Shah
 Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Sept. 13 — Crown Prince Abdullah, who is deputizing for King Fahd, received British Secretary of State for Defense John Nott Monday morning. The meeting lasted about 30 minutes, according to British Embassy spokesman Geoffrey Adams.

Speaking on behalf of Nott, who could not attend the press conference due to his visit to the National Guard Hospital here, Adams said John Nott also had a 90-minute discussion with Prince Sultan, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, on ways of strengthening bilateral relations, specially in the field of defense.

The meeting was attended by Othman Al-Homaid, assistant to the defense and aviation minister, Gen. Mubammad Saleh Al-Hammad, chief of general staff, British Defense Ministry Assistance Bureau Director Alistair Dennis and British Ambassador James Craig.

Prince Sultan said his talks with the British (Continued on back page)

Typhoon leaves 25 dead in Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 13 (AFP) — Typhoon Judy raged through eastern Japan Monday, leaving at least 25 persons dead and nine others missing in floods, landslides and wreckage while paralyzing rail and air travel.

The National Police Agency reported that 94 persons were injured. The typhoon, the 18th this year, dwindled into a tropical depression Monday morning at the northern tip of Honshu Island after landing on the Pacific coast and cutting across the island in 14 hours overnight, according to the meteorological agency. Packing maximum winds of 125 kph, the storm poured more than 30 cm of rain over many parts of the island, inundating about 74,000 houses and 1,650 hectares (about 4,000 acres) of farm land.

About 17,000 passengers on 22 super-express trains had to spend the night on board as the main national railway line on Honshu was cut for more than 10 hours. A score of other railway lines remained out of service Monday.

The police agency said 58 houses were totally destroyed and 51 others partially. Roads were damaged at 1,031 places and 50 bridges were washed away. Flood water crested 47 river embankments and caused 1,356 landslides, the agency added.

Meanwhile, the Philippines National Disaster Control Center reported that Typhoon Irving left 52 dead, 30 missing and an estimated 75 million pesos (about \$8.5 million) in public and private property damage when it cut through 15 central Philippine provinces last week.

Grace injured

MONTE CARLO, Sept. 13 (R) — Princess Grace of Monaco broke her leg and her daughter Princess Stephanie suffered a light concussion when their car went out of control Monday, a palace spokeswoman said.

The official said the accident occurred after the brakes failed in the car carrying the American-born Princess Grace, 52, formerly the film star Grace Kelly, and her younger daughter. She said the princess would have to stay in hospital for about a week but that Stephanie, 17, had already been discharged.

The spokeswoman said she knew nothing of reports broadcast in Italy that the car had rolled over and burst into flames.

The spokeswoman said Princess Grace was driving the vehicle at the time of the accident. Before her marriage in 1956 to Prince Rainier, Princess Grace had starred in such films as *High Society* and *Rear Window*.


Helicopter toll up

MANNHEIM, West Germany Sept. 13 (AP) — West German authorities Monday said two more persons were believed killed when a U.S. army helicopter crashed onto a highway and exploded into flames, bringing the death toll to 48.

Mannheim police spokesman Volker Dressler said rescuers confirmed fears that a two-man television crew from the U.S. armed forces network in Germany had boarded the craft before it took off when their bodies were found in the badly-burned wreckage.

A spokesman for the network, Trent Christmon, identified the two victims as Bruce W. Scott, 21, who was a member of the U.S. Army, and Michael A. Sutton, 26, an airman. The helicopter plunged from an altitude of about 300 meters in front of thousands of panic-stricken spectators at a Saturday air show.


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جريدة العربية

King Fahd will dedicate Guard Hospital today

JEDDAH, Sept. 13 (SPA) — King Fahd will dedicate the new King Khaled Hospital of the National Guard here Tuesday afternoon during ceremonies also attended by Crown Prince Abdullah, the National Guard Commander, and other princes, cabinet ministers, senior officials and high-ranking military personnel.

The SR2.5 billion hospital is part of a program to develop medical services by setting up integrated medical cities in various parts of the country. The new hospital and annexed buildings will cover a six square kilometer area. It will comprise 48 clinics, 13 operation theaters and 11 X-ray rooms. It will also have specialized clinics for nose, ear and throat, ophthalmology, pathology, medical tests and diagnosis, electrograms and physiotherapy.

More than 500 patients can be handled by the clinics daily. The hospital's emergency and resuscitation centers or intensive care wards will have the most advanced equipment in the world. There will be several theaters for anesthesia and pediatrics wards. More than 82 beds are allotted for children in three wards covering a 775 square meter area. There medium care center will have 181 beds divided into seven units covering a 940 square meter area. All the patients' rooms will overlook beautiful gardens.

The hospital's electric power station will consist of 12 generators of an overall capacity of 30 megawatts, enough to cover the requirements of the hospital proper and the entire medical city and annexes. Another

four emergency dynamos will be located on the first floor, besides one at the electric station. The pharmacy will cover the medical requirements of the in and out-patient clinics. There will also be a manual and mechanized laboratory, a blood bank, a giant refrigerator and a morgue. The latter is a completely separate unit.

The catering department will prepare three daily meals for 500 patients and 250 staff members. There will be a special sterilization center for surgery tools and equipment, a laundry and a dry cleaning shop for both patients and the personnel. The hospital will also have a VIP parking lot for 256 cars, a mosque that can accommodate more than 200 worshippers and a huge archive center. The reception hall covers a 1,140 square meter area, while the conference hall and the library cover some 1,035 square meters.

It was in June 1976, that Prince Abdullah signed the contract for the construction of the hospital in Jeddah and King Fahd Hospital in Riyadh with a European consortium called I.H.C. He also concluded a deal with the British government to draw up and carry out a comprehensive plan for developing the Guard's health services, running, maintaining and operating King Khaled Hospital and its annexes. The deal also calls for training Saudi manpower locally and in Britain, other European countries and the United States for the Guard to be self-sufficient in qualified medical and paramedical staff in the near future.

SABIC plans public offer

RIYADH, Sept. 13 — The Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) will offer 75 percent of its one-million shares valued at SR10 billion for public subscription within 18 months. According to SABIC Vice-Chairman Abdul Aziz Al-Zamil Monday, the corporation's management is currently hard at work drawing up the basis for offering its shares.

He told *Al-Madina* that shares will be put forward for public subscription by the beginning of next year after the issue is submitted for review by a special committee.

"The floating of shares will be timely since three of SABIC's projects are coming onstream within the next six months," Zamil was quoted as saying.

One of the important conditions will be, he said, fixing the maximum limit for ownership of shares since the government has decided to benefit as many citizens as possible. Zamil explained that the one million shares are to be offered at SR1,000 each to cover the SR10 billion capital. Under SABIC's statute the government will sell 75 percent of the shares, now completely owned by the state, and retain the remaining 25 percent.

ISESCO to survey cultural conditions of Islamic world

By Munir Muhammad Ali
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Sept. 13 — The initial stages of operation of the newly formed Islamic States Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization have already begun with organizers reporting they feel the needs and potentials of the Islamic world.



Hadi Boutaleb

Hadi Boutaleb, director general of ISESCO, said in a press conference Monday a special committee has been set up to contact Islamic governments and draw up a survey of the Islamic world to determine its needs and potentials. Going ahead with the plan, Boutaleb himself has handed over documents for the completing the survey to Foreign Ministry officials here.

Boutaleb, an experienced Moroccan diplomat who held several ministerial posts including adviser to King Hassan II, was elected head of ISESCO during a meeting of Islamic foreign ministers in Fez, May 1982, when the organization was established.

ISESCO has been entrusted with a wide-scope of objectives, Boutaleb said. Bitterly critical of the political differences and hostilities in the Islamic scene, he said, ISESCO will work slowly and deliberately. The charter approved by the foreign ministers for ISESCO to protect the Islamic culture; coordinate between various Islamic scientific research, cultural and education organizations; fight illiteracy; spread the Islamic culture; rectify misinterpretations of Islam; and fight destructive currents.

The organization's charter justly responds to the aspirations of Muslims, according to Hadi, who left later during the day for Kuwait on the first leg of a Gulf tour. He met earlier in the day with deans of King Abdul Aziz University to exchange views.

"The meeting was very beneficial," Boutaleb said adding an appeal to Saudi Arabian men of letters and thought to contribute to the organization's working plan. "We look forward to the Kingdom's assistance." "They have tremendous abilities and these will be instrumental in devising the organization's plans."

The working plan for the next two years is to be drawn up by an elite group of Muslim scholars, economists and administrators during a seminar to be held in January. "We can not plan for a longer period because of the changes which occur so often," Boutaleb said. The plan will be flexible. "We will work to the limits of our capability and according to the actual needs and priorities," he added. The elite individuals come from various Islamic countries.

During the first year, ISESCO will be content with conducting a detailed survey of the current situation of the Islamic world before it can decide on the course of action. The next conference is scheduled for April, 1983, to evaluate the survey and identify priorities.

Riyadh work inspected by Prince Salman

RIYADH, Sept. 13 (SPA) — Riyadh Governor Prince Salman made an inspection tour of the capital's districts to check the progress of work on various projects.

Prince Salman began his tour with the diplomatic enclave project where he was briefed on the stages of execution to embassies accredited in the Kingdom. He also paid a visit to the enclave's electricity plant.

Upon arrival at the site of King Khaled International Airport, Prince Salman was met by senior administrative and executive officials.

The airport will cover a 225 square kilometer area and comprise a royal lounge, a domestic flight hall and an international airlines terminal. It can handle 10 million air passengers a year.

The airport will also have a parking area for 7,700 vehicles covered by a giant canopy and another 3,200 vehicles on the roof. The airport tower will measure 81 meters and there will be two runways of a 4,200 meter length and 60 meter-width each. The desalination plant will produce 724,416 gallons of water per day. Another purification unit will treat 3,537,600 gallons of sewage water daily.

Other structures at the giant airport include 64 buildings for the support facilities of airline companies and the airport administration, 295 villas and a 219 flat residential compound. The prince also visited the computer center, the operations office and the supply and catering area. He then inspected the cargo department and various amenities before heading for the green house. He also had lunch at the airport.

During the tour, Prince Salman was accompanied by members of the Committee for the Development of Riyadh, the board of Riyadh Water and Sewage Department, the Higher Committee for Transferring the Foreign Ministry and the embassies to Riyadh and other officials.

Prince Salman said that a meeting of the Committee for the Development of Riyadh will be held soon to exchange views and suggestions after the tour. He said that the object of his inspection visit was to have direct contacts with the people handling the country's major projects whom he perfectly trusts.

He added that project implementation in Riyadh, in general, was according to schedule.

Wheat output jumps dramatically

RIYADH, Sept. 13 (SPA) — Farmers in Riyadh, Qassim, Jeddah, Dammam and Khams Mushait sold 239,690 tons of wheat worth SR839 million after the 1982 harvest compared with 3,970 tons valued at SR7 million in 1978. General Organization for Grain Silos and Flour Mills, Board Chairman and Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaim recently submitted an annual report to King Fahd.

Tawfiq Ibrahim Tawfiq, a commerce undersecretary for supply and the organization's acting director general, said

Monday that the report indicated that the increase was the result of state incentives. Consequently, the silos' overall storage capacity is being augmented from the present 380,000 tons in the five areas to the 535,000 tons predicted for 1983. Moreover, new silos will be built in Riyadh, Qassim, Hail, Jof, Jizan and Tabuk to bring the Kingdom's overall silos' capacity to one million tons in 1405H (1985).

The organization is giving guidance to farmers on how to produce the best maximum quantities of wheat for the bread flour industry as recommended by a committee made up of representatives of the organization and the agriculture and water ministry. The latter proposed that the silos accept only two types of wheat. Seeds are available with the organization which sells them for SR3.5 per kilo to the farmers — the same price at which the organization buys local wheat. The organization covers the expenses of cleaning and bagging the wheat purchases. Guidance on the optimization of the wheat crop is also provided by the Agriculture Ministry. Large farms that produce more than 500 tons of grain can have their own warehouses and hand over the wheat to the organization ahead of schedule after mutual consultation with the latter. The purpose behind the encouragement of wheat production is to gradually lessen dependence on imported wheat.

BRIEFS

GCC meeting today

ABU DHABI, (SPA) — Information officials from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will meet here Tuesday to discuss ways to establish a unified information strategy for the council's states, the Emirates news agency "WAM" reported Monday. The agency quoted UAE Information Undersecretary Abdullah Al-Nowais as saying that the meeting would discuss setting up a joint Arab radio station for the council states, a code of ethics for the information field and a higher degree of coordination between the foreign and information ministries within the council.

Madinah master plan

MADINAH (SPA) — The municipality here will soon receive a city master plan, including projections for the central area and designs for enlarging the Holy Prophet mausoleum and other places, Planning and Town Development Director Anwar Mustafa Ayas said Sunday. He added that a regional development plan was also being drawn up.

Urea shipment unloaded

SANAA, (SPA) — The first shipment of 10,000 tons of urea fertilizer, amounting to 12 million Yemeni riyals, from Saudi Arabia has been unloaded at Hodeida port. Saudi Arabia had donated a total of 30,000 tons of urea fertilizer to North Yemen within the framework of cooperation between the two countries. The second shipment is expected to arrive here by mid-October.

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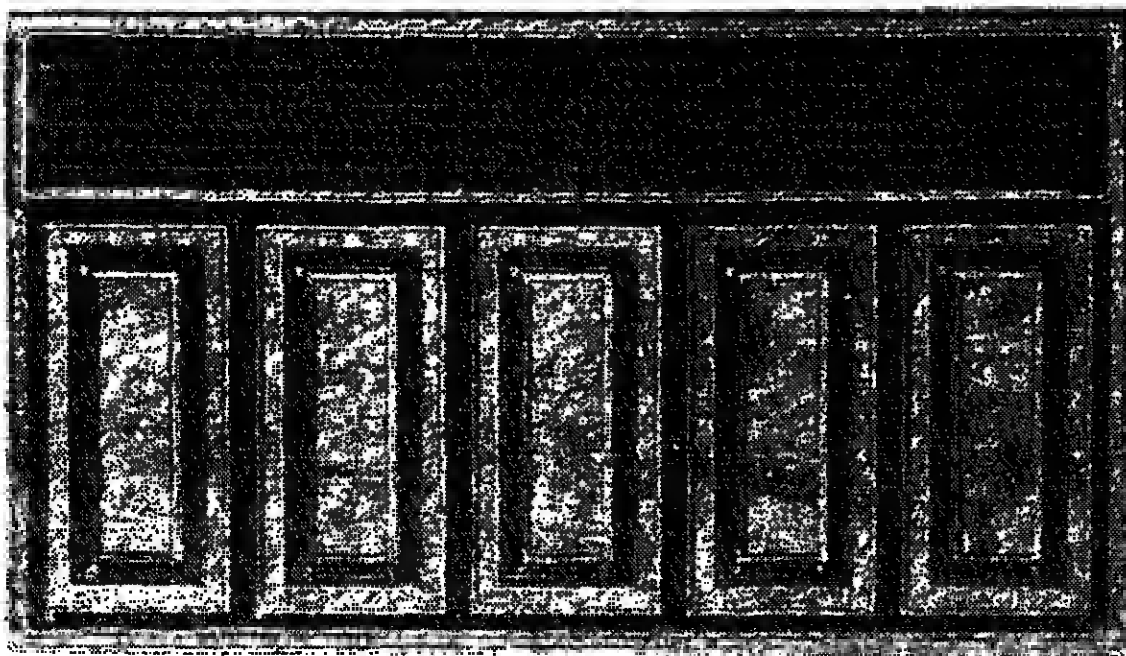
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Economic, social topics concern Islamic leaders

MAKKAH, Sept. 13 (SPA) — A three-day International Islamic Symposium begins here Saturday during which delegates will discuss the future of Islam and the economic and social problems of the continent's countries. The Muslim World League, the organizer, will participate with a number of scholars who will address the symposium. African diplomats here and scholars and local officials will take part in the deliberations of the symposium attended by scholars and men of thought from all parts of the Islamic world.

Makkah Governor Prince Majed will inaugurate the symposium and preside over the first session which centers on the future of Islam in Africa. NWL Assistant Secretary General Ali Mokhtar, Information Undersecretary Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoja and several members of the MWL Constituent Council will speak of the destructive apostasy and missionary currents in Africa.

The second session, Sunday, will be presided over by Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, president of the departments of scholarly research, religious ruling, guidance and call

to Islam. Economic and social difficulties in the African continent will dominate deliberations. Participants in the discussions include Hatim al-Ghadi, editor-in-chief of the MWL English language magazine; Awad ibn Fahh, member of the MWL constituent Council; Sayed Abdul Majeed, a professor at Jeddah's King Abdul Aziz University; and Senegalese Ambassador to the Kingdom Mustapha Sisse.

The third and final session will focus on Islamic propagation activities in Africa under the chairmanship of MWL Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan. Participants in the session will be Dr. Abdul Sabour Marouq; Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim Ahmad, head of the Islamic propagation department at Ummul Qura University; and Muhammad Nasser Al-Aboudi, secretary general of Islamic propagation.

The session will discuss improving the methods of propagation, training of propagators and activities of international institutions in this regard.

Fewer pilgrims are arriving by vehicles

MAKKAH, Sept. 13 (SPA) — The total number of pilgrim vehicles which entered the Kingdom as of Sunday through various border routes reached 2,660, according to official statistics. The figure represents a drop from the 3,810 vehicles of the same period last year.

The major portion of the vehicles, 1042 cars, came into the country through the Salwa road, while Jizan road was used by 660 pilgrim vehicles. Last year, 848 cars entered via Salwa and 1622 cars through Jizan. The figure of 620 vehicles which checked in through Najran last year dropped to only 222 this year. Similarly, only 139 vehicles entered the Kingdom through Hajar Ammar Road opposed to 720 cars last year. A new route was taken this year, not used by pilgrim vehicles last year, as 597 cars entered the country through the Raqee Road.

Meanwhile, pilgrim traffic between Jeddah and Makkah has increased this year. The old Jeddah-Makkah Road was used by 8185 vehicles, driving into and out of the holy city, by Sunday compared to only 5,893 last year. The new Jeddah-Makkah expressway also was used by 12,163 vehicles, up from last year's figure 11,833.

Traffic between Makkah and Madinah declined from 11,638 vehicles last year to 8,716 this year. The Taif-Makkah Road was used by 1,983 vehicles this year compared to 5,307 the year before. Some 4,122 vehicles used the Laith-Makkah Road opposed to 4,746 last year.

441,951 pilgrims arrived as of Sunday

JEDDAH, Sept. 13 (SPA) — A total of 441,951 pilgrims had arrived in the Kingdom as of Sunday, an increase of 30,258 persons compared to the same period last year. Interior Ministry officials have announced.

Ibrahim Al-Sadhan, assistant undersecretary for passports and civil status, said Monday that 355,959 pilgrims arrived by air, 31,716 by sea and 54,276 by land.

Railway Organization plans three stations, other projects

DAMMAM, Sept. 13 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian General Railway Organization has recently launched a public tender for and will soon commission the construction, within two years, of three passenger railway stations in Dammam, Ahsa and Riyadh with Arab-Islamic designs.

The organization's president, Faisal Al-Shuhayyel, said that numerous projects are under examination or implementation to provide an integrated network to be completed by the end of the Third Five-Year Development Plan.

The organization recently signed a contract to buy 588 up-to-date train cars for the transport of merchandise from King Abdul Aziz commercial port in Dammam to Riyadh, and another 40 passenger cars. To encourage local industry, a Saudi Arabian firm will manufacture and assemble some cars and will expand gradually. It is hoped that one day, the Saudi Arabian plant will produce all the cars needed by the organization.

Shuhayyel said the organization was modernizing and computerizing its activities, especially at its 20 warehouses. The new system will go into gear as of next week in cooperation with the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran, as a first step. Later all the administrative work, train traffic operations, the accounting system, personnel affairs and the registers will be handled by advanced computers.

The organization also plans to consolidate its vocational training center and equip it properly to raise the standard of its employees and technical staff as well as new recruits. All newcomers are given adequate accommodations and attractive salaries and other advantages.

The railroad that will link Dammam with Riyadh by passing through Hofuf, Kharg and Kharis, according to Shuhayyel, will be handed over to the organization within six months.

Shuhayyel said statistics show that the Riyadh customs railway station, which has been operating for over a year, has been successful beyond expectation. At the beginning, the organization transported 150 containers per month. Now it carries 2,800 containers per month. The project has helped in the regulation of cargo transported between the Eastern and Western provinces. It also has reduced pressure on roads and was a factor in decongesting ports.

IDB, Mali sign loan agreements

JEDDAH, Sept. 13 (SPA) — The Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank signed Monday two technical agreements with Mali under which the bank will finance feasibility studies worth more than \$800,000 in favor of the African country.

The agreements, part of the technical assistance facilities provided by the bank for member states, call for preparing feasibility studies for a road linking Jossi and Timbuktu and the expansion of oil storage installations in Mali. The agreements were signed after talks between IDB President Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali and Mali Transport and Public Works Minister Mamado Haidaro here Monday. The two officials signed the agreements. They also discussed financing of development projects in Mali and the IDB's relations with the country.

Dr. Ali also met with the Mauritanian energy and mines ministers later during the day to discuss the possibility of financing oil purchases in favor of Mauritania.

Rahima commissions new streets, sidewalks

RAHIMA, Sept. 13 (SPA) — Rahima Municipality is implementing projects totaling SR320 million under its current budget according to Mayor Ahmad Al-Thumairi.

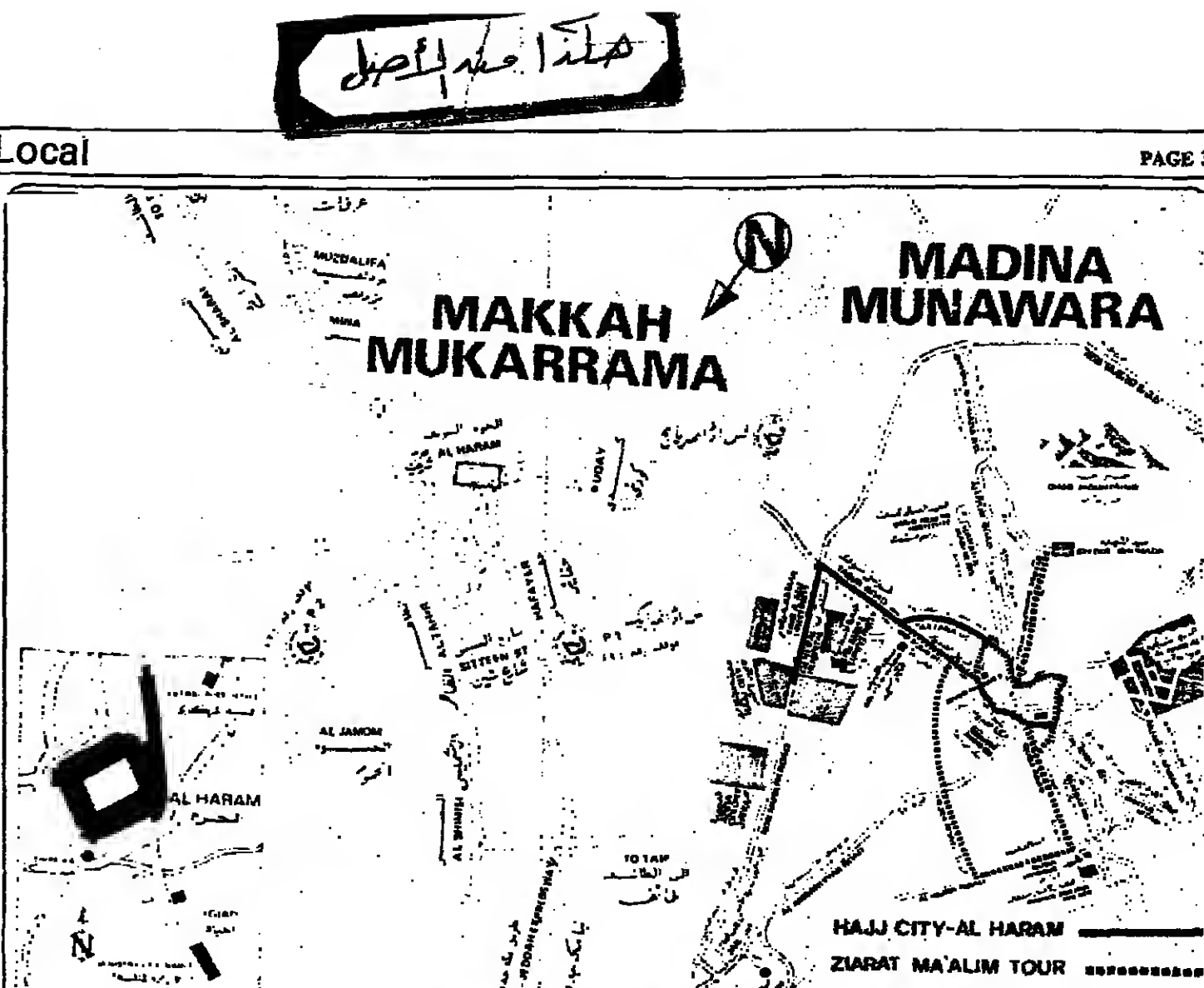
Work will begin soon on a SR48 million project that will take eight months to asphalt, light and construct sidewalks for streets covering 56,000 square meters. The contract also calls for the maintenance of such streets.

A SR10 million project will also be tackled soon for the creation of a green belt and the construction of a 167,000 meter road that will cut through the whole city.

Thumairi said that this year a 250,000 square meter park will be built here at the cost of SR37 million, but the project is still under study and the designs are not ready yet.

Seven other public parks are planned in various parts of the city to cover some 70,000 square meters. They will cost a total of SR12 million. The city's existing park will also be improved and developed.

Moreover, the city's present slaughterhouse will be moved to another location and a new one will be built on a 41,000 square meter area for SR4 million.



Arafat slams U.S. stance on Arab plan

ALGIERS, Sept. 13 (Agencies) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has charged the United States with illegitimate opposition to Mideast resolutions adopted at last week's Arab summit in Fez, Morocco. Arafat expressed this view in an interview with the Algerian news agency, APS.

Arafat, who had talks Monday with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, said the Arab resolutions, arrived at following amendments, represent "a consensus of the Arab nation" and for that reason Washington had "no right" to oppose them.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in an initial comment on the resolutions, had said that they "differ on several points" with President Ronald Reagan's earlier peace proposals.

The Arab resolutions call for a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza with Jerusalem as its capital and United Nations guarantee for the security of all Mideast states.

Reagan's proposals, which call for a Palestinian entity to be established on the West Bank with links to Jordan, do not mention Jerusalem or the U.N.

Arafat expressed skepticism that Washington could be budged from its position, charging that the U.S. had responded to the Arab resolutions by sending Israel 15 more F-15 fighters.

Arafat announced that the first meeting of a seven-party commission formed at Fez to contact the United States and the other members of the Security Council on the Mideast question would convene Sept. 21.

Replying to a question whether he would be prepared to meet with President Reagan before the U.S. had recognized the PLO, Arafat replied in the affirmative. "I accept the principle of a meeting. I am a realist and I defend a cause," he said, adding that, after all, "The American representative negotiated with the chief of the Lebanese-Palestinian forces... during the Beirut fighting, and that chief was not a phantom."

Meanwhile in Cairo, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was quoted as saying the Arab plan should not hinder the promotion of Reagan's proposals. Mubarak, who was excluded from the Arab summit because of Egypt's peace treaty with Israel and its suspension from the Arab League, was quoted by the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) after speaking to journalists during his flight back to Cairo from Paris Saturday night following an official visit.

"If the Arab leaders could put their plan into action, we shall applaud them, but this should not stop us from promoting the positive aspects in President Reagan's plan and to give it a chance," he was reported as saying.

In Amman, Jordanian Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh was quoted by the official Jordanian news agency Petra as saying the Arab summit resolutions were in response to Israeli claims that it sought peace in the region. Petra also quoted Abu Odeh as saying Arabs were seeking a just and peaceful settlement in the Middle East that guaranteed the security of all states in the area.

Pakistan has also welcomed the Fez summit resolutions. A foreign affairs ministry spokesman in Islamabad said Sunday "Pakistan is satisfied with the outcome of the 12th Arab summit conference."

Ecevit's trial resumes today

ANKARA, Sept. 13 (AFP) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, currently in prison for defying a ban on political statements by former politicians, is to appear at a military court here Tuesday for the resumption of his trial.

Ecevit, a Social Democrat, has been serving his second term in jail since Aug. 20 on charges of issuing a statement to Dutch television and a signed article published in the West German weekly *Der Spiegel*. He was sentenced to a total of two months and 27 days on these charges.

But the trial resuming Tuesday concerns an earlier charge that he allegedly gave an interview to the Norwegian newspaper *Arbeiderbladet*. The prosecutor has called for a prison term of at least five years on this charge, which was denied by Ecevit.

BRIEFS

CAIRO, (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak plans to visit Japan, China and North Korea in November, the authoritative newspaper *Al-Ahram* reported Monday. Mubarak also plans to visit the United States, Canada and Spain in January. *Al-Ahram* said these trips come within Egypt's diplomatic efforts to solve the Palestinian problem and find a comprehensive peace settlement for the Middle East.

MOSCOW, (AFP) — The prime minister of South Yemen, Ali Nasser Muhammad, arrives in Moscow on Tuesday for an official friendly visit. Tass reported Monday.

TEL AVIV, (AFP) — The head of Israel's secret service the Mossad, Gen. Yitzhak Hoffi, retired on Sunday after eight years in the post, the prime minister's office announced here Sunday night.

LONDON, (R) — Four leftist guerrillas were executed by their comrades in the southern city of Ahwaz Sunday after conviction by an Islamic court. Tehran newspapers reported Monday.

PARIS, (AFP) — Syrian Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Halim Khaddam arrived in Tripoli Sunday, following a telephone conversation Saturday night between Syrian President Hafez Assad and Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi on the Middle East situation, this Libyan news agency Jana monitored here reported.

ABU DHABI, (AFP) — British Secretary of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd arrived in Dubai late Sunday night for several days' talks with the United Arab Emirates' leaders.

Zia reports progress on Afghanistan

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Sept. 13 (Agencies) — Pakistani President Gen. Zia ul-Haq said some headway toward a political solution in Afghanistan had been made during talks organized by the United Nations in Geneva but added it was too early to predict success. Talks involving Pakistani and Afghan representatives began last June in Geneva through the intermediary of U.N. officials.

Gen. Zia did not specify what he meant by headway but repeated that Pakistan would not compromise on four basic principles — withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, return of Afghan refugees, return of Afghanistan to its status as a nonaligned country, and the right of the Afghan people to choose their own government.

Pakistan's State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Niaz Naik said in Islamabad he had discussed Afghanistan in detail with Soviet officials during a visit last week to Moscow. He said the Soviet Union and Pakistan disagreed over Afghanistan but held similar views on other international problems.

In the meantime, Afghanistan's ministers of information and culture and higher



President Zia ul-Haq

education have been relieved of their duties but they will remain deputy prime ministers. Radin Kabul reported.

The radio, monitored in Islamabad, said the future duties of Gul Dad, minister of higher education, and Abdul Majid Sarboland, minister of information and culture, would be exclusively to advise Prime Minister Sultan Ali Kisumand.

The changes were made "to improve the affairs of the government and increase the effectiveness of state affairs," the radio said, adding that they were decided on at a meeting of the country's ruling Presidium of the Revolutionary Council headed by President Babrak Karmal.

The changes were announced several weeks after diplomatic sources and refugees reported a power struggle had broken out in the Soviet-backed Afghan administration.

Zia supporter and two aides assassinated

KARACHI, Sept. 13 (AFP) — Two suspected militants of the terrorist organization Al-Zulfikar gunned down a member of President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq's federal advisory council and two of his associates here Monday.

Zahoorul Hassan Bhopali, a former journalist and politician, who became a strong supporter of the regime since the ban imposed on all political activities and parties in October 1979, was working in his office when two men armed with Stenguns burst in and opened fire. Bhopali was critically injured and rushed to hospital where he died. Doctors said he had received five bullet wounds.

Two of Bhopali's office workers were killed instantaneously in the shooting. The assailants later escaped to a car.

Bhopali had as a young politician taken an active part in the mass movement which resulted in the overthrow of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government in July 1977. Bhopali was formerly a member of the defunct provincial legislature, belonging to the opposition rightwing ultra-Islamic Party Jamiat Ulemai Pakistan (JUP).

He was subsequently expelled by his party for openly supporting the martial law regime.

Wants a force of up to 150,000

Gemayel warns private armies

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (Agencies) — Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel has been quoted as saying the country had no more room for private armies and the time has come for it to assume responsibility for national security.

"We have no more room for little private armies," the former Christian militia leader was quoted as telling *Time* magazine. "I built one of those armies. Now I hope to build the only Lebanese Army, the only one."

Gemayel was quoted as saying the new Lebanese Army would have between 100,000 and 150,000 men and women and be based on compulsory military service. "This is the only guarantee for our defense so that the Israelis or the U.S. Marines or United Nations forces won't have to be coming in all the time," *Time* quoted him as saying.

He was also quoted as saying he wanted the

Arab League to take back its mandate allowing Syria to keep troops in Lebanon. "We shall proceed to implement the withdrawal of Syrian troops...The best thing for the remaining PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) fighters is to leave Lebanon without provoking more trouble," he was quoted as saying.

On the question of a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon including Israeli troops, he was quoted as saying: "I promise that in the very near future, the Lebanese government will take on responsibility for security on Lebanese soil and never again will our neighbors be in danger from actions launched in Lebanon."

Gemayel was quoted as saying in response to a question on whether he would seek peace with Israel: "We are all fed up with war...It is our right to seek a good peace process and peaceful relations with all our neighbors."

WSLF claims killing 163 Ethiopians

MOGADISHU, Sept. 13 (R) — Fighters of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF), which is backed by Somalia, said Monday they had launched new operations into the disputed Ogaden region of south-east Ethiopia. The WSLF said in a communique from its headquarters that 163 Ethiopians had been killed and about 300 wounded since the operations began in July at the start of the rainy season.

Ethiopian and Somalia ended a bitter fighting in the Ogaden desert in 1978, when Somalia withdrew its army. But the WSLF has continued to wage a guerrilla war there since.

The WSLF said Monday the main clash took place at the tiny settlement of Aware where several Cuban advisers to the Ethiopian forces were killed together with 150 Ethiopian troops.

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U.S. forced S. Africa to pull out of Angola

LUANDA, Sept. 13 (AFP) — South African troops advanced more than 200 kilometers into southern Angola last week, withdrawing after diplomatic pressure from Washington, informed sources said here Monday.

The sources said that the South Africans came north up the strategic highway linking Cuvelai in Cunene province to Cassinga and Matola in Huila province. After hard fighting round Cuvelai with Angolan forces, they

Barbers thrive as Swazis mourn

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 13 (AFP) — Barbers in the little southern African kingdom of Swaziland have been doing a roaring trade in the past few days, cutting the hair of virtually the whole population of half a million.

Subjects of the late King Sobhuza II, the world's oldest monarch who died last month, responded enthusiastically to a directive from the head of the royal household that men, women and children alike should have their hair cut as a sign of mourning.

Palace Governor Vusumzi Bhembe also ordered women to wear a belt of plaited grasses round their waists and a black ribbon round their heads. Vast queues built up outside the country's hairdressing salons, and Sunday many Swazis were to be seen in the streets of the capital Mbabane with their heads completely shaved.

King Sobhuza, known as the lion of Swaziland, died Aug. 21 after a reign of some 63 years.

Pravda attacks NATO exercises

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (R) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda Monday condemned NATO military exercises under way in Western Europe as belligerent and said they would whip up East-West tension in Europe.

"These wide-ranging war maneuvers by NATO are aimed at undermining peace and cooperation between nations, and at poisoning the international situation," the daily said. The NATO exercises are part of an annual series of land, sea and air operations.

Pravda said the United States had dragged all West European NATO members into the maneuvers in an attempt to restore a sense of Atlantic solidarity following the deep rift caused by the European dispute with Washington over the Siberian gas pipeline.

The NATO exercises were of an "intensely belligerent" nature and were rehearsals for a future military clash, Pravda said. They were also part of a deliberate strategy by U.S. and NATO leaders aimed at whipping up tensions in Europe, it added.

bypassed the town to the east to attack units of the Namibian nationalist South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) near Cassinga.

A military source said that South African Air Force planes dropped leaflets calling on the Angolan forces to reveal the SWAPO positions if they wanted to avoid trouble. Diplomatic sources added that the South Africans withdrew on the "advice" of the United States, which was annoyed by the possible repercussions of such a large-scale action.

Pretoria, which the Angolan authorities say has 5,000 men occupying parts of Southern Angola, agreed to pull back its troops to their main base in N'giva, which they captured last year, the diplomatic sources said.

But they added that the South Africans had warned Luanda that they would be back if Angola strengthened its military positions in the south, particularly in Cunene.

One diplomatic source said that Pretoria was using "carrot and stick" tactics, threatening further force if its conditions were not accepted in the negotiations for the independence of Angola's South African-ruled Namibia.

Sources said that the military situation could worsen again rapidly, as diplomatic efforts continued. Washington and Luanda are known to be having secret talks and persistent rumors here say there could still be at least a partial reciprocal withdrawal of Cuban troops from Namibia and South African troops from Namibia.

Both the United States and South Africa have said a Namibian settlement must be conditional on a Cuban withdrawal, but Angola and the other frontline states in the region — Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — have rejected such linkage.

Chinese centenarians are mostly vegetarian

PEKING, Sept. 13 (AP) — China's census has turned up 86 persons in Hubei province over 100 years old and most are vegetarians who walk a lot and seldom lose their temper, the official Xinhua news agency reported Monday.

The centenarians in China's East Central Province include 17 men and 69 women. The oldest man is 116, and oldest woman 121. Both are peasants.

Xinhua said 77 of the old people live in the countryside and nine in cities. All eat mostly vegetables, walk a lot and keep their temper. Xinhua said, it said the findings were based on preliminary figures from the recent census.

Xinhua did not say why Hubei was singled out. But it said the figure was up from 45 centenarians in the province according to the 1954 census.

Americans to vote on N-arm freeze

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP) — One American voter in four will have a chance to vote in November on a nuclear weapons freeze as numerous states, cities, counties and towns hold referendums on the issue.

It is the closest thing the United States has had to a national referendum on an important issue. And even though the freeze votes are only advisory, a strong turnout would represent an impressive display of public opinion.

Wisconsin, and the city of Brattleboro, Vermont, get a jump on the others by voting on the nuclear freeze question Tuesday.

In Austin, Texas, Saturday, voters in a city bond election approved by a more than 4-1 margin an unofficial referendum calling for a freeze. The proposal was kept off the bond referendum ballot, but organizers of the freeze campaign set up a volunteer-run "sidewalk election" outside polling places.

The states of California, Arizona, Oregon, North Dakota, Montana, Michigan, Rhode Island and New Jersey as well as cities like Chicago and Philadelphia and several other populous and smaller places will conduct referendums in November. Juneau, Fairbanks and Anchorage, all in Alaska, will vote Oct. 5. Together, those places represent more than 25 percent of the U.S. population.

More than 480 American cities and counties have already gone on record in favor of a Soviet-American nuclear moratorium as a first step toward disarmament. Wisconsin will be the first state to express itself.

Federal government officials are watching Wisconsin for a sign of the fall outcome, even though the administration of President Ronald Reagan kept its opposition low-key as Wisconsin residents debated the issue. Reagan says he favors a weapons freeze only after the United States has achieved nuclear equality with the Soviets.

The U.S. State Department, reflecting that position, said last week that a moratorium on nuclear weapons production would "divert us from the goal of reductions" and undercut the position of the American negotiators discussing arms control with the Soviets in Geneva. The question to be voted upon varies from place to place, but generally it calls for a mutual and verifiable Soviet-American agreement to end the production, testing and deployment of new nuclear weapons and of the planes and missiles that can deliver them.

The question in Wisconsin is worded this way: "Shall the secretary of state of Wisconsin inform the President and Congress of the United States that it is the desire of the people of Wisconsin to have the government of the United States work vigorously to negotiate a mutual nuclear weapons moratorium and reduction, with appropriate verification, with the Soviet Union and other nations?"

Thailand's tough laws control drug trafficking

BANGKOK, Sept. 13 (AFP) — Thailand's tough anti-drug laws are beginning to make an impact on the heroin trade, run here by a powerful Mafia-style syndicate, but wiping out the multimillion-dollar scourge appears a remote prospect.

"The drug trade can never be eradicated, but at least we are beginning to control it," Thailand's anti-narcotics boss said in an interview. "Thailand is a heroin transit country, not a producing country, there is no heroin refined here," said Police Maj. Pow Sarasio, secretary-general of Thailand's office of the Narcotics Control Board.

From the heroin-refining factories of Laos and Burma, the deadly white powder makes its way south through Thailand and on to the lucrative markets of Europe, Australia and the United States.

Thailand's narcotics agents work closely with the drug enforcement agencies of the Western countries where the drug is finally sold to the countless addicts on the streets. "Last month, for instance, there was a big bust in Paris, with 21 kilograms of heroin seized. Good cooperation," Gen. Pow said.

The general said it was difficult to stop the narcotics traffic because "we have an organized crime syndicate, just like America's Mafia." Gen. Pow controls some 600 agents throughout the country. "Being so close to the source, heroin addiction is a real problem here," he says. He reckons

there are between 200,000 and 300,000 addicts in Thailand, about 60 percent of them under the age of 30.

In June this year, 688 of the 2,212 persons arrested in this capital were heroin offenders. Under Thai law, anyone with more than 20 grams is classed as a trafficker, and anyone with more than 100 grams could face execution under the country's tough anti-drug laws.

Last year, the general says, there were 29,000 drug-related arrests in Thailand, about 80 a day on average. "Most of these people were users, small pushers and the like, but we also nabbed some big fish." In 1980, there were 23,000 drug arrests, more than half of them marijuana charges and 153 arrests for opium-smoking. "We are doing our best, and we feel that we are winning the battle to curb the growth of the monster that is the drug trade."

In 1981, among the foreigners arrested here were 38 Laos, 29 Americans, 23 Malaysians and 15 French, Gen. Pow said. Thailand produces about 50 tons of raw opium, most of which is smoked by tribes in the hills. Gen. Pow said: "It has been used for generations as a pain killer, and many of the older people have become addicted. But the younger people are beginning to become aware of the dangers of opium, and are not using it so much."

American progeria victim, 14, dies

GOTHENBURG, Nebraska, Sept. 13 (AP) — A teen-age victim of progeria, a rare disease which speeds up the aging process, has died in a local hospital.

Tami Sawyer, 14, died Saturday. Until last week, she had attended school every day, traveling on the school bus in her wheelchair. "We learned to enjoy her each day. You always think you are ready for it — we've had 14 years to think about this — but when the time comes you aren't ready. You don't want to give them up," Mrs. Sawyer said.

Tami had trouble breathing at night in the last couple of months. She suffered heart failure and was put on heart medication

during the last week, Mrs. Sawyer said. She had suffered two strokes, which made talking difficult, her mother said. She enjoyed a recently acquired home computer that allowed her to better communicate with her family.

Tami corresponded with some of the children she met in Juco at Henryville, Pennsylvania, on a trip arranged by the Sunshine Foundation. The foundation is a Philadelphia-based charity organization which tries to grant the wishes of chronically ill children. The children Tami met in Henryville also suffered from progeria.

Moscow telephone links restored

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (R) — Telephone links between Moscow and the West were fully restored Sunday, two days after the city's international exchange broke down, operators said.

The breakdown briefly halted all calls in and out of the Soviet capital and set off Western speculation about political upheavals in the Soviet capital. Operators said it was now possible to phone all Western countries again as well as receive calls from abroad. Incoming lines were already largely restored Friday evening.

They added that both incoming and outgoing calls would still have to be handled by

operators in the foreseeable future.

Moscow cut off direct-dial telephone links with Western Europe, North America and Japan at the beginning of the month and informed some governments that they would not be restored for at least two years.

The Soviet authorities have cited technical problems as the reason for the move, made two months after the number of lines to and from the West was reduced by two-thirds. Western diplomats said they believed the measure was ordered by security forces to limit contact between Soviet citizens and emigre groups living in the West.

N. Korea rejects talks on defector

PANMUNJOM, Sept. 13 (AFP) — North Korea Monday rejected a request by U.S. military authorities for a face-to-face meeting with an American soldier who allegedly defected from the south 16 days ago.

U.S. representatives on the military armistice commission asked at a secretarial meeting that they be allowed to see Private Joseph White, 20, to determine whether he was in North Korea of his own free will. The soldier is reported to have walked across the border Aug. 28 after shooting the locks of his guard post gate in the demilitarized zone.

The North Koreans merely repeated an earlier statement that Pvt. White had sought political asylum and further discussion was meaningless. North Korea also rejected a request that the alleged defector be allowed to telephone his parents in St. Louis, Missouri. The couple have organized a petition for a full investigation, claiming their son is being held for propaganda purposes.

Amnesty groups to fight repression

RIMINI, Eastern Italy, Sept. 13 (AFP) — Amnesty International's World Council focused during a four-day meeting which ended here Sunday on how to fight new methods of political repression.

A total of 300 delegates from all over the world discussed how to halt the rising number of "disappearances", summary executions and special legislation or martial law measures introduced in many countries. Amnesty decided to ask its 2,700 international groups to increase protest actions against governments violating human rights as well as pushing for civil rights to be taught in schools.

Local groups, the council said, must work on the increasing number of cases of people detained on political grounds. The human rights organization is currently working on 1,800 such cases and has already helped 1,800 such political prisoners.

In Italy, Amnesty said, some two-thirds of those jailed have not even been tried.

Indian rivers rising

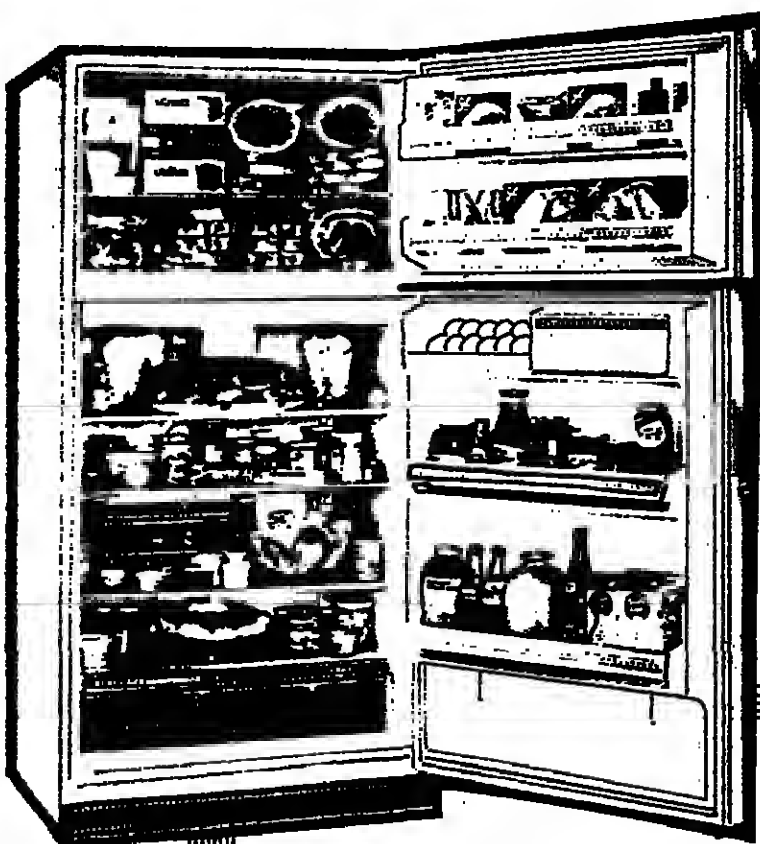
NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (AP) — More monsoon rains brought new danger, misery and death Sunday to flood-stricken people of three states in northern and eastern India.

The Ganges and at least six other rivers were rising again in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar. The United News of India reported. The three states have registered a total unofficial death toll of about 700 since the monsoon rains began in late June. High water has driven millions from their homes to camps on higher ground.

Eleven persons died in house collapses Sunday near Kanpur, 400 kilometers south-east of New Delhi, and another two at Allahabad, UNI said.

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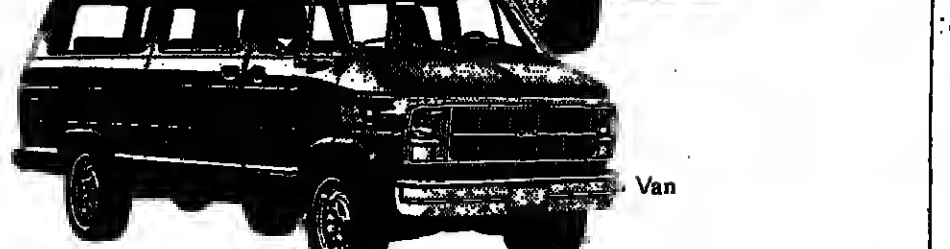
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IRANIAN RIOTERS

Some Iranians intending to perform one of the five major tenets of Islam, the Hajj, have been engaged in demonstrations and riots in Madinah at the instigation of their leader Muhammad Musawi Khoninihi. They carried placards and photographs of their leader Khomeini, and, in general, threatened the peace and tranquility of the holy city as they also disturbed the hundreds of thousands of other pilgrims.

The authorities in Madinah have been doing the right thing by ringing and breaking up the demonstrations. A few violent rioters were rounded up and ordered deported.

This is not the first time Iranian pilgrims have been indulging in such activities which have nothing to do with the pilgrimage and Islam. Last year, they staged violent demonstrations and clashed with police officers and men, also in Madinah. Radio Tehran seized the opportunity to attack the authorities here although the latter had treated the pilgrims with leniency and refrained from any acts of counterviolence. The demonstrations were contained with little injury to anyone and the majority of the Iranians performed the pilgrimage in peace.

It is not quite clear what the Iranian pilgrims, or their leaders here want to achieve by marching in the holy city and disturbing other visitors to the Prophet's Mosque. This is no time for riots and processions since the occasion is solemn and the place is sacred and it is not fair to abuse the hospitality of the authorities and people and to upset other pilgrims who have taken so much trouble to be here once a lifetime.

The government has said now and again that it will not tolerate any disturbance of the peace or disruption of the pilgrimage. It means what it says and the Iranians or, for that matter, any other group of pilgrims, will do better to heed this warning and go about their performance of the holy rite as it should be done. This is the object of the pilgrimage. Screams and processions have nothing to do with it.

Saudi Arabian press review

The unified Arab peace plan adopted at the Fez summit was the main subject for comment in Monday's newspapers.

Al-Bilad stressed that the unified Arab peace plan provided a "sound basis" to ensure peace and security in the Middle East. The paper underlined the importance of winning world support for the plan which was based on Saudi Arabian and Tunisian peace initiatives.

The plan reflected a joint Arab stand to resolve the Middle East conflict at a time when the Arab nation is facing crucial challenges," it added.

The paper hailed King Fahd's "special role" during the summit to "resolve Arab differences and achieve a unified stand."

Al-Madinah said the adoption of the unified Arab peace plan demonstrated that Arab leaders had embarked on a "clear strategy" to foil any Israeli-engineered plans.

It added that the Arab peace plan had refuted Israeli claims that the Arabs were "aggressors and not interested in peace or peaceful coexistence."

The decisive resolutions adopted

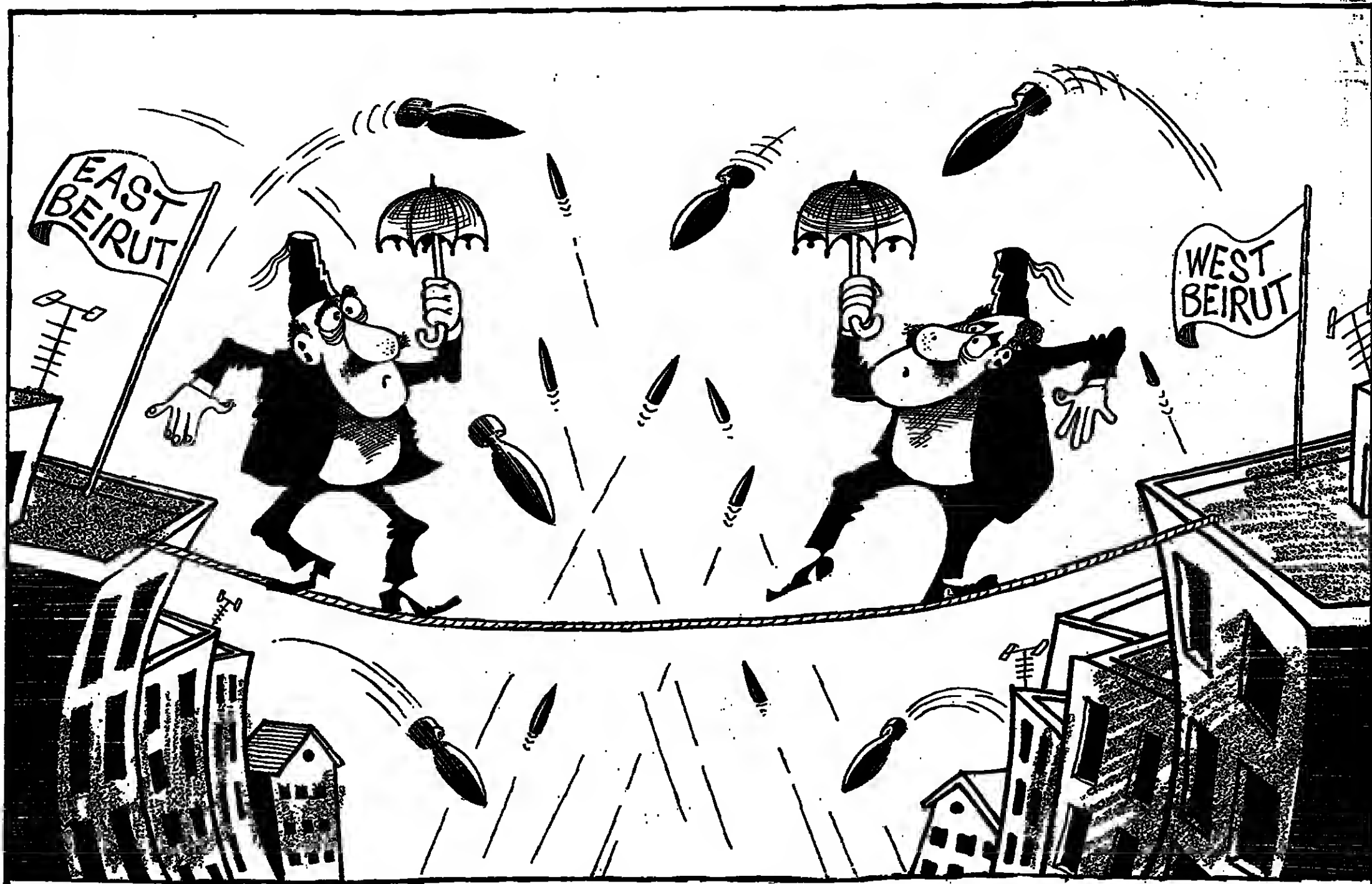
at the Fez summit had paved the way for a possible peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict," it said.

Al-Jazirah called for urgent action to win the superpowers' approval of the plan to "foil any Israeli attempts to obstruct Arab peace efforts." The paper described the Israeli rejection of the plan as a "wicked maneuver to gain time and bargain with Washington."

Al-Jazirah called on Arab leaders to initiate urgent contacts with the U.S. administration to win American approval for the plan, as the "U.S. has become the finishing point in the Arab-Israeli race."

Al-Nadwa underlined the significance of unifying Palestinian action in the coming phase. The paper urged Arab countries which had been supporting various Palestinian factions at the "expense of Palestinian national unity to help the Palestine command movement to achieve unity."

Al-Riyadh called on the Arab nation to refrain from wrangling which it said deepened inter-Arab differences. (SPA)



Reported Israeli atrocities are only tip of the iceberg

By Robert Little

A photograph of a Lebanese child seriously maimed in the savage bombardments of West Beirut by the Israeli invaders, which was featured widely in the world's press and TV, and which was reported to have been kept by President Ronald Reagan on his desk top as a symbol of the innocent civilian suffering in Lebanon, has, not surprisingly, since been declared by the Israeli authorities to be "a total misrepresentation."

The United Press International picture showed a child swathed in bandages being fed by a nurse in a West Beirut hospital. The UPI (an American-owned international news agency) photographer's caption to the picture described the child as a seven-month-old girl who had been severely burned and had had both arms amputated as a result of the Israeli bombardments.

Israeli Premier Menachem Begin felt that the issue was of sufficient importance that he called on the Israeli Health Ministry's director-general, Professor Baruch Modan, to investigate the American news agency's claim. An Israeli Army inquiry team (Israeli forces never entered West Beirut) reported, however, that the child was not a girl but a four-month-old boy named Elie Massou.

According to the Israeli "inquiry team" whose report was made available to the U.S. authorities for the attention of President Reagan, the boy (as their photograph showed) had not lost his arms, but one had been broken and put in plaster and he was "quickly recovering from phosphorus burns on his face and chest, which were not serious according to Dr. Yaskov Adler in charge of the team."

UPI afterward issued a statement declaring that the child in the Israeli photograph was not the same as the baby in their photographer's picture. It was not beyond a press photographer's biological knowledge to determine the sex of a naked child, and even when swathed in bandages there can be no

mistaking two missing limbs.

This gruesome story of the suffering of helpless children as a result of Israel's pitiless rain of destruction in Lebanon was only of interest to the Israelis because of its worldwide impact on the public conscience — particularly the president of the United States. No such concern has been shown by Begin and his colleagues for the plight of countless thousands of others whose mistreatment and even murder have not received such widespread publicity.

As a Dutch representative of one of the international aid agencies told a party of visiting European parliamentarians in Beirut: "What you have been reading about in your newspapers and seeing on television about the scale of suffering and bloody atrocities so far you will find to be only the tip of the iceberg."

One example of what he was referring to were the charges of mistreatment and murder of PLO prisoners by the Israeli forces in Sidon made by four Europeans who served as medical personnel in Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon. The four are Dr. Steinar Berge, who formed part of a Norwegian medical team, husband and wife Oyvind and Marianne Moller, two childcare specialists, and Dr. Chris Giannou, a French Canadian surgeon.

Speaking to foreign journalists in the presence of a reporter from Israeli television Dr. Giannou was quoted as saying: "Some of the beatings by Israeli soldiers I saw at the Ain el Hilwah camp appeared to be quite indiscriminate, without any justification. Others were because prisoners were talking to each other. Some were to ridicule the prisoners, to intimidate them."

Dr. Giannou added that he had seen four prisoners beaten to death by Israeli guards with rifle butts, and many more who after being severely beaten were left lying in the baking sun until their com-

rades went to their aid. "We were not permitted to enter the prisoners' compounds to help them." Similar remarks were made by Dr. Giannou's colleagues.

At first the guards thought we were Israelis and took no notice until we objected to their conduct. After an officer had examined our papers we were loaded into an army truck and taken for questioning by an officer of military intelligence who said we were lucky not to have been shot as PLO spies, said Dr. Berge.

Reactions by the Israeli authorities after the medical team's statements had appeared in a number of publications, including the authoritative international weekly magazine *New Society*, were swift and angry. The "uninformed" public should know, we were told, that Giannou, Berge and the Mollers had volunteered to work in Lebanon with the Palestinians and therefore must be sympathetic to the aims of the PLO. A typical example of the usual kind of twisted Israeli logic: anyone who helps the Palestinian people must be pro-PLO.

Which was very different from the experiences of Israelis captured by PLO fighters and of the many Jews who had continued to live in Lebanon, even in areas controlled since the civil war by the PLO.

Reports of returning Israelis captured during the invasion, even in the Western Jewish press, told how they had been well-treated and protected by the PLO fighters. Israeli Air Force pilot, Capt. Aharon Ahiaz, explained to Western newsmen how his life had been threatened by Lebanese villagers after his plane had been shot down in the first week of the invasion. Fortunately for Ahiaz a party of PLO men arrived on the scene and chased the villagers away and took him to Beirut where he was given badly needed medical attention. In the weeks of his captivity that followed, he said, he had become particularly attached to his PLO guard, describing him to reporters as "my friend until my final days."

A report from its Jerusalem correspondent in the London-based *Jewish Chronicle* told of how some 40 members of the West Beirut Jewish community lived safely through Israel's two-month siege of the city. A business member of the community, who preferred not to be identified, told Israeli correspondents that much damage had been done to Jewish property, including synagogues, by the Israeli shelling and bombing.

However, he said, none of the Jews had been harassed by Muslim residents or by the PLO's men, even during the heaviest Israeli attacks. Before the fighting some 250 Jews, he said, were living peacefully in Beirut, 150 in West Beirut and the rest in East Beirut. He had no plans to leave the city, and he doubted whether other Jews would decide to live in Israel instead.

In Sidon, Lebanon's second largest city, where some of the Israelis' worst atrocities are reported to have taken place during and after the invasion, a report in the Jewish *Middle East Mirror* headed "Side-Street Synagogue Still Stands," gratuitously explained how the synagogue and Jewish cemetery on the outskirts of the town had remained untouched during the "PLO reign which began in 1977."

Much to the disappointment of the *Mirror's* correspondent, Diana Lerner, the head of the local community, Yitzhak Halevi, was unable to think of any suitable "terror" stories. His family, he said, had lived in Lebanon for three centuries. They had been able to buy kosher meat, hold services and observe Jewish festivals unmolested. Their Palestinian and Lebanese neighbors showed no discrimination, even during the Israeli invasion.

Last week an international commission arrived in Lebanon, under the chairmanship of the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize winner Sean MacBride, to "inquire into reported violations of international law by Israel during the invasion." They might start by first visiting Sidon and talking with, for instance, the internees of Ain el Hilwah prison camp. That is if the commission can first persuade the Israelis that their "Operation Peace for Galilee" ever was a war under Begin's interpretation of international law.

Thatcher prepares for battle with trade unions

By Michel Kennedy

LONDON — Barely three months after victory in the Falklands, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is back on the warpath, this time facing the trade unions who are planning a limited general strike for Sept. 22 in support of higher wages for health workers.

Since coming to power in May 1979, Mrs. Thatcher has remained faithful to her "iron lady" image, refusing to make any major concessions to unions on wages. Long strikes in the steel industry and the public services ended in defeat for the strikers. And, although the miners have won more than she saw as their due during the past two years, Mrs. Thatcher's government was not involved in

those pay talks.

This year, the biggest challenge to Mrs. Thatcher's wage policies has come from the health workers who in contrast to civil servants or the miners enjoy a large measure of public support. Health service workers who have turned down a 7.5 percent pay increase offer have staged intermittent strikes over the past five months in support of their 12.5 percent pay claim.

Trade unions representing other categories of workers have lent strong support to the health workers and for the second time since her arrival in 10 Downing Street Mrs. Thatcher faces the threat of a general strike, on Sept. 22 of at least one hour. Two years ago a similar strike staged by the once all powerful Trades Union Congress (TUC) was a flop.

But this time opinions are divided.

The success or failure of this "mini general strike" is expected to have considerable impact on the social scene this autumn and winter. The TUC with its 11 million members is doing all it can to ensure its success. The debate about supporting the health workers at last week's 114th annual TUC Congress was one of the most moving for decades, one source said.

But on the employers' and the government side, officials said they were not worried about the strike. Employment Minister Norman Tebbit, a Conservative Party "hawk" and alleged "union-basher" said in a *Sunday Times* interview Sunday: "A chap should consider whether by taking action, he might be putting his own job at risk and whether his act will reduce the number of people unemployed."

These arguments might find a sympathetic ear among workers, according to specialists who suggest that the TUC might be using the opportunity to further its own aims. For, while many British workers feel that the health workers' fight is a just cause, far fewer are prepared to help the TUC re-establish its former ascendancy.

On the other hand, if the Sept. 22 strike is a success for the TUC, Mrs. Thatcher's government faces a difficult winter. Wage bargaining for next year is only just starting. If however, the aim of the unions is to force the government out, then this seems a difficult objective to achieve under the present circumstances.

The Labor Party is still writhing with internal dissent and its next annual congress is expected to result in the expulsion of its Trotskyist wing. Moreover, the authority of party leader Michael Foot is widely contested. Foot's 15 percent rating in opinion polls hardly gives him the stature of an "alternative" prime minister.

The Liberal-Social Democrat Alliance fares little better: the political views of Liberals and the SDP are growing progressively more divergent.

Mrs. Thatcher, despite an all-time unemployment record and a still stagnant economy, still looks well placed to resist union pressure. As in the Falklands dispute, her opponents' shortcomings are her best assets. (AFP)

Letters to the editor

Thanks to Mr. Leunam

Sir, We would like to thank you for giving space to the letter of Mr. Hassan Said A. Leunam entitled "Treatment of Filipinos" on Aug. 28.

His letter proves that there are still some people, if not most, who understand Filipinos. It also proves that the good-hearted Saudis in no way tend to discriminate. Mr. Hassan's humanitarian message gave us peace of mind and strong heart. In return, we promise the best cooperation in the development of the Kingdom.

And from our hearts, we say "Hurrah" to Mr. Leunam.

From:
The Filipinos in Jeddah
P.O. Box 5698

Defending Filipinos

Dear sir, I would like to express my sincere thanks to Has-

san Said A. Leunam of Jeddah for his smart and meaty letter (*Arab News* Aug. 28).

While reading his short piece, I felt safer and happier to know that there are local nationals like him who give us protection, care, respect and defend our rights.

Actually, people of various nationalities come here to work and earn a living. For Filipinos especially, they are here to improve their social and economic status by working hard. All they want is to be given the chance to prove their capability. I believe Filipinos, like other people, are contributing toward Saudi Arabia's development.

Again, thanks to Hassan and more power to *Arab News* "letter to the Editor" and to the entire staff of Saudi Arabia's first English language daily newspaper.

Sincerely yours,
Ely Relevo
Riyadh

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Tuesday, Sept. 14th, the 257th day of 1982. There are 108 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1607 — The "Flight of the Earls" — Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, and Rory O'Donnell, earl of Tyrconnell, flee Ireland to Spain fearing arrests for attempted insurrection.

1752 — Britain adopts the Gregorian Calendar.

1774 — Russian pretender Pugachoff is delivered by Cossacks to Russian government following decisive defeat and he is subsequently executed.

1812 — Napoleon Bonaparte enters Moscow and Russians set fires throughout the city.

1829 — Treaty of Adrianople ends Russo-Turkish war.

1854 — Allied forces land unopposed in Crimean war with Russia.

1911 — Peter Stolypin, Russian premier, is assassinated.

1923 — Miguel Primo de Rivera assumes dictatorship in Spain.

1933 — Greece and Turkey sign 10-year non-aggression pact.

1947 — Poland denounces concordat with Roman Catholic Church.

1971 — China makes it clear it will refuse a seat at the United Nations as long as Chinese Nationalists remain.

1973 — France ends controversial nuclear test series in South Pacific.

1981 — The U.S. State Department says it has "significant" evidence suggesting that the Soviet Union is using chemical weapons in Afghanistan.

Thought for today:
A man's true wealth is the good he does in this world — Prophet Muhammad.

JPV 10150

The Chamberlains plead innocence

The baby who died in the wilderness--Part II

DARWIN (R) — One of Australia's most sensational murder trials opened Monday when **Lindy Chamberlain** faced charges of killing her nine-week-old daughter **Azaria**, whose death was originally blamed on a dingo or wild dog. Prosecutor **Ian Barker** alleged Mrs. Chamberlain, 34, who is seven months pregnant, killed Azaria two years ago by cutting her throat as she sat in the front seat of the family car.

The mystery of Azaria's disappearance on Aug. 17, 1980, from a camp site at Ayers Rock in the central Australian desert has gripped this country for the last two years, attracting massive publicity. Her body has never been found. The original inquest into the baby's death concluded that she had been killed by a dingo. But a second inquest was held after new forensic evidence was revealed and Mrs. Chamberlain was sent for trial.

Her husband, **Michael**, 38, a Seventh-Day Adventist minister, is also on trial, accused of being an accessory in the crime. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain pleaded not guilty when the trial began in a crowded courtroom in this tropical, humid city on Australia's north coast.

Because of the level of interest in the case many journalists watched the trial from an overflow room linked to the courtroom by television — the first time this has occurred in Australia.

Barker told the jury of nine men and three women: "The crown says the dingo story was a fanciful lie calculated to deceive the truth which is that the child died by her mother's hand. The crown asserts that the accused killed her child by cutting her throat with the intention that the child should die." He added: "The evidence is that she (Mrs. Chamberlain) sat in the front of the car and killed the child by cutting his throat."

By Michael Davis

DARWIN (LOS) — The second inquest into the death of the nine-week-old baby in Alice Springs on Dec. 14 last year, as carol singing was beginning in the evening heat. This time, the coroner was Northern Territory chief magistrate. The inquest was so crammed with queues outside that he allowed the public to sit in the jury box.

Almost the first witness to be called was the baby's father, **Michael Chamberlain**, who is 38. The questioning concentrated on the Chamberlains' car, which had been parked near the tent on the night Azaria disappeared.

Had he ever noticed bloodstains in the car? He said he had not, but there had been occasions on which people had bled in his car. **Aidan**, one of their two boys (he was six; the other boy, **Reagan**, was four), had had nosebleeds; they had picked up a road accident victim and taken him to hospital. Had Azaria ever bled in the car. No, she had not.

He was also asked about a black vinyl camera bag that had been in the car on the night in question. Another tourist — there had been some 200 in all on the extensive camp site — had offered to look after the bag after the disappearance, but he had declined the offer. Why was that? It was not inconvenient and presented no problem.

Chamberlain was also asked about a pair of scissors found in the car after it was impounded. He agreed that a pair of scissors was normally kept in the car, but could not recall whether the scissors had been there when Azaria disappeared.

Next a Mrs. Lowe, one of the other campers, gave evidence that she had gone into the Chamberlain tent after the alarm was raised, and had noticed a fresh pool of blood the size of a dinner plate.

The Chamberlains sat side by side in court, usually gazing directly in front of them, but Mrs. Chamberlain sometimes sketched, like the newspaper artists also in court. Mrs. Chamberlain had the reputation of a skilful dressmaker, and she appeared each day in a different dress. Reporters noted her smooth tan.

On the fourth day of the inquest, the purpose of the questions put to Chamberlain about blood in his car became apparent. A forensic biologist from the New South Wales Health Commission, Mrs. Kuhl, had been asked by the police to examine certain stains inside the car. She had concluded that the stains were made by blood, and that the blood contained fetal hemoglobin. She explained to the court that fetal hemoglobin was found only in children under the age of six months, except in rare cases that did not apply in the Chamberlain family.

Mrs. Kuhl had also spent four days examining the camera bag. It also showed traces of fetal blood, on the zipper as well as inside. She had also tested the scissors, and concluded that they were stained by blood "of human fetal origin."

Another forensic scientist gave evidence

that blood under the dashboard of the car appeared to have come from a small artery, and that the stains were characteristic of blood spurring from a living animal or human. "So the heart was still beating?"

But the witness that the court and the reporters had been waiting to hear was Professor **J.M. Cameron**, who had flown out for the inquest from London and had been photographed at Ayers Rock, looking like a tourist with a camera slung around his neck. Professor Cameron, a confident Scotsman with a pronounced accent, is 52 and professor of forensic medicine at the London Hospital Medical College, a post he has occupied for nine years.

His qualifications took five minutes to read out in court: his four degrees from the University of Glasgow, his beginnings as a house surgeon at Glasgow's Western Infirmary, his experience as a pathologist and forensic scientist, and a recital of the many distinguished offices he had held or still held: a consultant to the British Army and Royal Navy in forensic medicine, member of the council of the Royal College of Pathologists, president of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences, etc.

His evidence was fully as sensational as had been rumored. He had been asked to examine Azaria's clothing, it emerged, the previous June, when it had been brought to him in London. He had also been given a dingo skull.

His conclusion was that Azaria Chamberlain's body had been buried after her neck had been cut.

He said that together with **Richard Smith**, a senior lecturer in forensic pathology at London, he had taken photographs of a child the same age as Azaria in a similar jump-suit. They had blown up the photographs to life-



MURDER ACCUSED: Lindy Chamberlain and her husband (right) arrive at the Northern Territory supreme court Monday to face charges of murdering their nine-week-old daughter Azaria.

size to demonstrate how much of the child's neck would be exposed.

Given the normal opening of the canine mouth, and using the dingo skull, he had found difficulty in finding an area of exposed skin that the animal could grip without damaging the clothing. The clothing, in his opinion, had been cut by a cutting instrument, probably scissors.

His examination of the bloodstained clothing: jump-suit, singlet, nappy and booties — showed, he said, that a small adult hand, wet with blood, had gripped Azaria's jump-suit while she was bleeding from above the collar. A cutting instrument, probably scissors, was used to cut vital blood vessels and structures of the neck.

Counsel assisting the inquiry: "Excuse me, you said a young adult?"

Cameron: "I'm differentiating that from a child."

Counsel: "A child of four or six?"

Cameron: "It's too big a print."

If a canine jaw had caused the bleeding, he said, the blood would have flowed from isolated points. "In my opinion, the blood flowed circumferentially, that is, all around the neck and not from isolated points."

He was asked whether, in his opinion, the

body of the baby was in the garment at the time it was buried. "It would have had to have been," answered the professor. To illustrate his evidence, Cameron used slides, photographs, and a videotape in which he had dressed a doll in Azaria's jump-suit and tried to grip it with the dingo skull. He used the doll again in court to demonstrate the way he thought it had been gripped.

During these grim proceedings, Chamberlain broke down, and Mrs. Chamberlain briefly left the courtroom twice.

Other evidence was given, of hairs in the camera bag, of spots of blood on a track-suit belonging to Mrs. Chamberlain taken to a dry-cleaners by her husband, of evidence of soap having been used to clean the camera bag.

Finally, after nine days and 23 witnesses, the court adjourned for the Christmas break. When it reassembled, on Feb. 1 this year, counsel assisting the inquiry told the court of a written submission he had sent to the coroner. His submission was, he said, that Mrs. Chamberlain had cut her daughter's throat and should be sent for trial for murder. Michael Chamberlain should be charged with being an accessory after the fact.

He said the trial was so cold that it was too

much to expect that the details of what had happened to Azaria would ever be known. But there was enough evidence to form a general picture.

On Aug. 17, 1980, the Chamberlains had returned to their camp site with their three children after an outing to Sunset Strip, Ayers Rock. Chamberlain went to the barbecue and stayed there a considerable time, according to evidence from another tourist, Mrs. Lowe. Mrs. Lowe had seen that Azaria was alive when Mrs. Chamberlain took the baby toward the tent.

Counsel submitted that between the time Mrs. Chamberlain left the barbecue and the time she called out, "my God, a dingo's got my baby," she killed Azaria. He argued that Chamberlain must have had the story revealed to him some time after the murder.

Chamberlain had not moved his car so that its headlights could light the area in which the dingo was said to have taken the baby. He had declined an offer by a Miss Downes to take care of the camera bag on the floor of his car.

After the murder, Azaria's body had been buried, dug up, disposed of, and the clothes cut and placed five kilometers away at the base of Ayers Rock.

Next day the Chamberlains' counsel, Phil Rice, made his closing submission. Witnesses on the night of the disappearance wholly supported Mrs. Chamberlain's account of her movements, he said. Realistically, there was simply no opportunity for the Chamberlains to have committed the alleged crime.

Not only Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, but another couple, Mr. and Mrs. West, corroborated the evidence of the Chamberlains and their son Aidan. Aidan's statement, which was tendered in evidence, must not be overlooked, because he was with his mother at all relevant times.

Mrs. Chamberlain apparently had no bloodstains on her when she returned from the tent to the company of the Lowes. The spots on her track-suit, which had been in the tent were entirely consistent with a dingo having carried a bloodied object in the tent. Mrs. Chamberlain had been wearing a floral dress both before and after the disappearance. She would have had blood all over the front of it had she killed Azaria.

No attempt had ever been made by the Chamberlains to dispose of any item of clothing, or anything else, in the long interval between the disappearance and the seizure of the clothes and camera bag by the police.

Next day, the coroner sent Mrs. Chamberlain for trial for murder, and Chamberlain for trial as an accessory. Their lawyer told the court they would plead not guilty. They were released on bail of \$5,000 each.

The trial, which opened in Darwin Monday, is expected to belong — between six and 12 weeks. But there are only eight weeks at the outside before Mrs. Chamberlain has to leave the hearing. She is seven months pregnant, and reported to be hoping for a girl.

(Concluded)

Italian tenor has 'fling' in Hollywood

By Ronald Clarke

LOS ANGELES (R) — At the age of 46, Italian tenor **Luciano Pavarotti**, one of opera's superstars, has crossed the great divide from his world of operas and concerts to the world of Hollywood.

Pavarotti's popularity in the United States was demonstrated recently when women clutching roses queued under a hot sun to have their photographs taken with him.

Outside the Los Angeles restaurant Garden, where the hero-worshipping was at its peak, two coaches waited for the crowd, each bearing a giant poster announcing "I won a fling with Pavarotti."

In between concerts, he is busily promoting his first feature film, *Yes, Giorgio*, about to be released in the United States. Asked if he had ever known such fan scenes in the world of opera, he exclaimed, in between mopping his brow with a large handkerchief: "No, never. This is completely new to me."

Pavarotti had left the calm of a concert rehearsal at the Hollywood Bowl, a giant amphitheater, to come to meet his fans. In true Hollywood style, they were the winners of a studio sweepstakes conducted through local radio and television stations to select 30 women and their guests for a "weekend fling" with Pavarotti, all expenses paid, in Los Angeles.

In between photographs and hugs, he shared a dinner with a co-star of the film, **Eddie Albert**, and assured the women: "There is plenty of time, plenty of time."

In the film, Pavarotti plays an Italian tenor named **Giorgio Fini** who comes to the United States and has a fling with a throat specialist, played by **Kathryn Harrold**, while his wife and two children remain in Italy.

Asked what it was like to become an instant film star, Pavarotti said: "It was tough, but beautiful. I enjoyed it. I am much more nervous before a live performance than I was when I made the film during a three-month break between concerts," he said.

"I speak English very well, but for the film I had to learn to be an entirely new character outside the roles of opera and I had to study each and every word of dialogue exactly," he said. He said filming completely changed his way of living. "I had to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and go to bed at 9 p.m. — when I am usually in the middle of a performance," he said.

During a concert tour, he usually rests during the day before performing, meets friends for a late dinner afterward and goes to bed about 4 o'clock in the morning.

But he said the film, in which he sings a number of operatic arias, was less of a strain on his voice than his usual routine of a performance every other day. "If I wanted an occasional cigar after dinner, I could have one," he said.

Albert, whose 65 films include *Roman Holiday* and *The Heartbreak Kid* said of his film role of Pavarotti's manager: "It was a shame to take the money." "Luciano and I used to go on picnics during filming and I would bring my guitar," he said. "We would sing mostly Italian songs and I would harmonize with him."

"In an effort to encourage Luciano, I told him I thought he was a better actor than a singer," Albert said, adding with a laugh: "I think he took it the wrong way." In fact, Luciano taught me some things about acting," Albert said. "He is a man of extraordinary discipline who pays great attention to detail."

Albert was repaid for his friendship. "I studied opera before I became an actor," he said. "While we were in the Napa Valley, the director of the San Francisco opera visited the set."

"Luciano called me over and had me sing. A couple of months later I got a telephone call from the opera saying come and sign the contract," Albert said. "I said 'what contract?' That was when I learned Pavarotti had dictated an entire contract for me."

U.S. cloak of secrecy bared in new publication

By Robert Parry

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. government's largest and most secret spy operation is not the Central Intelligence Agency, but the National Security Agency (NSA), which performs its intelligence work with Space Age electronics rather than the cloak and dagger.

The NSA, scrutinized in greater detail than ever before in a newly published book *The Puzzle Palace*, controls a vast array of intelligence-gathering wizardry: from spy satellites over the Soviet Union to giant receiving dishes that can eavesdrop on overseas cable traffic and telephone calls.

Its computers are measured by the acre and the classified documents it produces daily are weighed by the ton. Its charter is to protect U.S. government secret communications from interception while picking off and decoding the messages of other nations.

NSA's job is considered so sensitive that 30 years after its creation in 1952, President **Harry S. Truman's** memorandum authorizing its birth remains a closely guarded government secret. Until 1957, the government did not even publicly acknowledge NSA's existence.

But in *The Puzzle Palace*, author **James Bamford**, a 35-year-old lawyer, strips away at least the outer layer of NSA's secrecy. Bamford said his 466-page book is based entirely on unclassified documents and interviews with current and former NSA officials. NSA officials, however, have refused comment on the book. "It's the brick wall approach," said **Jim Ryan**, an NSA spokesman.

Bamford's first big break in penetrating NSA's secrecy came with his discovery of an unclassified newsletter for agency employees and their families. Bamford says he then used the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to pry from the agency a total of 6,000 partially censored pages of newsletters dating back to 1952. "The key was that they had sent this to the families," Bamford said in an interview.

Despite the censoring, the newsletters gave Bamford some important clues to NSA's secret operations. And in exchange for dropping his FOIA challenge for a completely uncensored version, he said he was given information on NSA's organizational structure, which his book details for the first time.

Besides laying out the names and duties of much of NSA's top echelon, he says NSA's total work force tops 60,000 employees, more than all other U.S. intelligence agencies combined.

Bamford says his review of the old newsletters also led NSA to grant him a tour of its giant headquarters in Fort Meade, Maryland, which he describes as "almost the size of the CIA building with the United States Capitol sitting on top."

He says the NSA's incinerators destroy nearly 40 tons of classified documents a day and he quotes NSA officials as saying the buildings house more than 5 1/2 acres of computers.

"Today the NSA's enormous basement, which stretches for city blocks... undoubtedly holds the largest and most advanced computer operation in the world," Bamford writes. Bamford said he is not against the NSA, but feels the agency has enveloped itself in too much secrecy.

Tension mounting on Honduras-Nicaragua border

By Joseph B. Frazier

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — Rhetoric is mounting and skirmishes are occurring more frequently along the remote, 650-km border between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Although there has been no declaration of war, each country accuses the other of being a tool in a campaign of subversion and aggression headed by the United States or by Cuba.

Honduras, with American help, moved about 3,000 troops along the border area this summer and reportedly is building a fort or military base in Mocoron, 40 kms from Nicaragua near the Atlantic coast.

The leftist Nicaraguan government has, by American intelligence estimates, from 12,000 to 15,000 troops in the region on its side of the poorly marked border.

Nicaragua has reported bloody battles with dissidents, who it says come from Honduran bases. Casualties on both sides are believed to be substantial and growing in hut details are skimpy.

There are occasional negotiations, and peace plans have been exchanged. Border patrols from each country are supposed to be in radio contact with their counterparts, but tensions remain. Because of recent terrorist bombings and occasional discoveries of leftist arms caches, troops in full combat gear stroll the streets of this generally calm and sleepy valley capital of pastel buildings and red tile roof.

Siege mentality, however, is the norm in the Nicaraguan capital of Managua. "We are certain that there is the possibility of an armed invasion launched or promoted by the United States from Honduras," **Rafael Cordova Rivas**, a member of Nicaragua's three-man governing junta, said in an interview there. "There are groups (in Honduras) who may not agree with such an invasion but

feel pressured by the American government to attack Nicaragua."

The administration of U.S. President **Ronald Reagan** denies it is trying to destabilize the Nicaraguan government. In Tegucigalpa, **Carlos Flores**, a key presidential aide, said an invasion of his country by Nicaraguan troops is possible "but the truth is that the aggression is of another kind."

In an interview, he said, "terrorist activity and subversion are a central American reality and someone has to be behind it." Flores said the Honduran government looks outside the

country to Nicaraguan and Cuban-inspired movements for the causes of its growing problems with terrorism.

He brushes off the Nicaraguan claims that Honduras is preparing to invade as a ploy by the neighboring government to retain support for its revolutionary regime.

"The Nicaraguan revolution had a lot of internal and international support but has been losing both steadily," Flores contended.

Nicaragua blames its security worries on the "Somocistas," followers of the late Nicaraguan president **Anastasio Somoza** who

was ousted in 1979 in a bloody revolution led by the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

Nicaragua claims Somocistas operate out of Honduras and that more are training in the United States. Both claims are probably true but government complicity has not been proved.

Flores countered that the Honduran Army, about 17,000 strong, is only a fourth that of Nicaragua and that Honduras, one of the world's poorer countries, couldn't take on its neighbor even if it wanted to. Nicaraguan junta member **Cordova Rivas** also minimizes his own country's offensive capacities.

"Nicaragua has no offensive arms or aviation that endangers any Central American country and no navy to speak of," he said. "Yet there is an American destroyer 18 kms off of our Pacific coast violating our sovereignty."

The destroyer apparently is a listening ship, trying to track the sources of arms flowing to guerrillas in nearby El Salvador. The United States claims Nicaragua is involved in the shipments, a charge Nicaragua denies.

Cordova Rivas points to recent American-Honduran military exercises, an American grant to improve three Honduran runways and an estimated 100 American military advisers now in Honduras as evidence of what he says is a pending invasion.

The squabble between the Central American neighbors began in mid-1979 during the last days of the Nicaraguan Civil War when thousands of Somoza's National Guardsmen, knowing they would lose, sought asylum in Honduras.

The new revolutionary government in Managua accused Honduras of harboring counter-revolutionary troops and tolerating the use of its territory for rightist raids.

Theory on Australian speech

By Richard Yallop

WOLLONGONG, New South Wales (G) — Australians are the worst native speakers of English in the world, according to a professor at the University of Wollongong, in New South Wales.

Professor **Lauchlan Chipman**, of the university's philosophy department, claims that compared with other English-speaking races Australians cannot express themselves articulately because they have not been taught to develop oral communication skills. He says the problem lies not in the education system, but in Australian attitudes to correct speech.

Professor Chipman's theory is that it all goes back to the early days after the British founded the colony in 1788 by shipping out boatloads of convicts. He feels that from then on there was a good deal of suspicion toward the carefully-turned phrase. "It is only conjecture on my part," Professor Chipman says, "but the problem could go back to our colonial past and the false equation that careful speech was akin to being uppity or feigning

some position above your social status."

He says there are still strong pressures on schoolchildren particularly boys, to "de-articulate" their speech. "If a boy arrives at school and is very careful in his speech or has been taught correct speech patterns at home he is regarded as a cissy or a 'poo' if he continues to speak articulately." Nor is the problem confined by socio-economic boundaries according to Professor Chipman.

He says many Australians of European, Middle Eastern and Asian origin who learned English as a second language use it more effectively than older Australians who know no other language. "Because they have been taught to develop oral skills with their mother tongue they are then able to exploit English and fully utilize the language to speak articulately despite an accent."

Professor Chipman says the education system must now set a lead in stressing the importance of oral skills of presentation and communication. "At the moment Australians are the only people in the world you can talk to and yet can't tell how much education they have had."

Traditional medicine finds spot in Philippines rural health care

By Jaime T. Laking

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY, Philippines (Depthnews) — The doctor took one look at the patient, shook his head and gave his prescription: treatment by the tribal medicine man. The doctor, in the rural river town of La Paz in flood-prone Agusan del Sur province in southern Philippines, knew by the symptoms that the patient is better off with the local folk doctor.

For centuries a remedy for villagers' ailments, ethnomedicine (or "people's medicine") has finally found a niche in the stiff and elite circle of the Philippine medical profession. Long a tradition in these islands, even before the Spanish colonizers came, herbal medicine is sold today right in the center of Manila's huge shopping district of Quiapo.

In turn, the tribal medicine man takes his proper place in health care. Faced with a patient beyond his native skills to cure, he does not hesitate to refer him to doctors trained in Western medicine.

Elsewhere in the Philippines, this two-day referral system between medical doctors and his often neglected counterparts is replayed time and again. In the mountain province of Northern Luzon, for instance, similar

accounts are common among tribal communities. Far from medical centers and sufficient facilities, rural doctors find in folk doctors a valuable alliance.

"The people, especially in rural areas, greatly benefit," says Dr. Linda Burton, dean of Xavier University's anthropology department in Cagayan de Oro City. An advocate of ethnomedicine, this University of Pittsburgh graduate has been witness to several occasions where skilled doctors strike up good working relationships with native shamans in the interiors of Mindanao.

Ethnomedicine, Dr. Burton explains, is well on the way of becoming an institution in rural health care but for two reasons. "There is a common tendency to downplay its role and associate it with the supernatural, sorcery and quackery," she says. "Ethnomedicine has long been a medical byway, on to be shunned upon, one not to be recommended to the public," she adds.

Still, a heightened interest is building upon ethnomedicine as learning institutions take the lead in its understanding and development. The University of the Philippines Institute of Public Health in Leyte province, for instance, offers an undergraduate course in herbal medicine. The school's goal is to train village health workers in local folk

methods of dealing with ailments.

Several research institutions have also looked into the value of herbal medicine. The National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA) produces an experimental scale herbal medicine in tablet and syrup form, complete with dosage instructions.

Local researchers are seriously looking into the role of folk medicine in psychiatric care. For its part, Xavier University is offering a specialized course in medical anthropology which will have ethnomedicine as its basis. Open to both medical students and practitioners alike, the course is the first of its kind in the Philippines.

The course traces the upsurge of interest on ethnomedicine to, basically, the traditional interest in primitive medicine. In fact, it has always been an important part of rural health care which has persisted till today.

Then there are the changing international trends in public health care in which Western trained medical circles are opening up to the value of traditional medical systems. Ethnomedicine, says Dr. Burton, is like any medical system. For instance, it has its own way of healing pains and illnesses, its own theory on the cause of sickness.

Skin's damage linked to cancer

BOSTON (AP) — Skin cancer appears to occur when cells repair themselves incorrectly after damage by the sun's ultraviolet light, and is not caused simply by the damage alone, a cancer researcher says.

Researchers also have found "hot spots," or places on the cells' DNA molecules, that seem to be extra-susceptible to damage by ultraviolet light, said Dr. William Haseltine, who headed a team of researchers at Sidney Farber Cancer Institute in Boston.

DNA is a type of acid in the cell considered to be the auto-reproducing component of chromosomes and the repository of hereditary characteristics.

At least two major types of damage are caused by the sun's ultraviolet light, Haseltine said in an interview with the Boston *Sun-day Globe*. One tends to kill cells outright if it isn't quickly corrected. The other, newly discovered type of damage leaves the cell able to repair itself, but the repair is sometimes faulty.

Improper repair results in changes in genes, or mutations, which appear to lead to cancer, he said. In some instances a cell apparently loses the ability to control its growth and begins to divide rapidly.

Haseltine said such a damaged cell remains alive, but "it doesn't obey the normal cell division rules. It starts replicating when it oughtn't. Once it knows how to divide without listening to its neighbors, it's on its own. It starts its own process of evolution with the body as its whole ecosystem."

He said scientists have learned that cancer-causing agents usually work by "generally messing up the DNA," somehow changing the DNA molecule or even breaking it up.

Haseltine said one of the major surprises for researchers was finding the "hot spots" on the DNA molecule that seem to be extra-vulnerable to ultraviolet light.

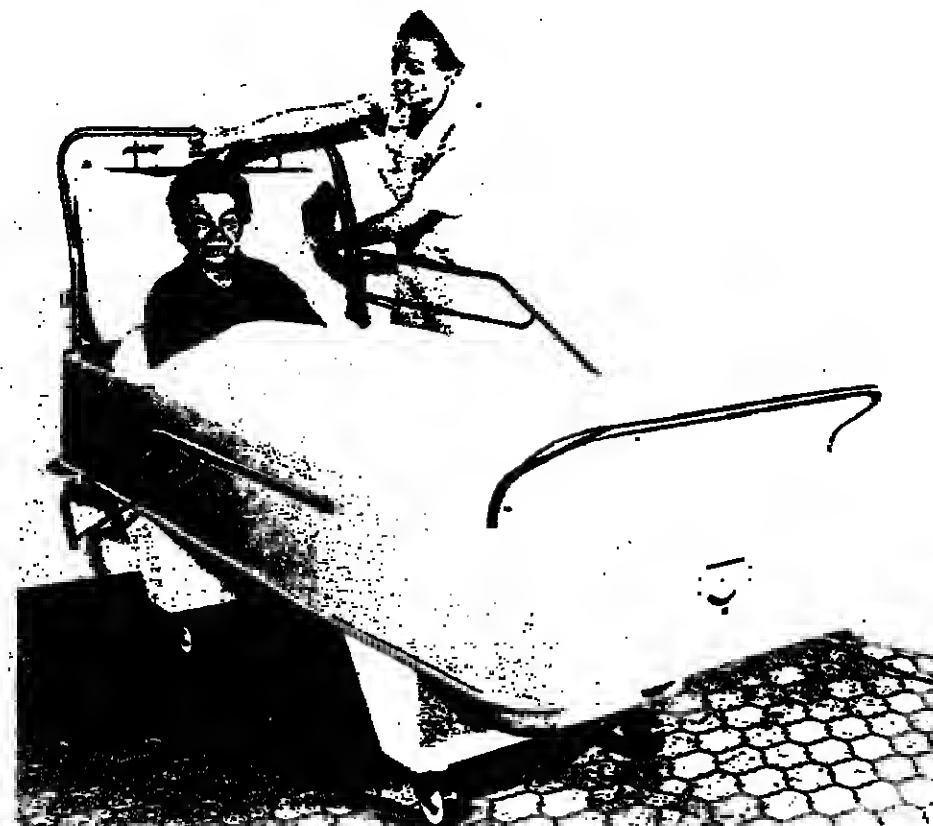
The chemical changes made in the hot spots don't seem to be fully correctable by the cell's normal repair mechanisms.

Catastrophe psychiatry

OSLO — Norway has become the first country in Europe to establish a special professorship in the psychiatry of catastrophe. At the Gaustad psychiatric hospital in Oslo a team of doctors and psychiatrists is amassing know-how on the treatment of the victims of robbery, terrorist action and catastrophe.

The team will function first and foremost as advisers for other doctors who are treating the victims, and it will not come to the direct aid of the casualties.

By means of research the team will find out as much as possible about how the victims react toward an unusual experience such as robbery or terrorism. It has become apparent that the mental processes which the victims often go through following their experiences are very often the same. There is a period of shock followed by reaction.



FLOTATION BED: Western Medical's new water flotation bed helps to prevent old and immobilized patients from developing bed sores.

New bed for old patients

By Dr. W.A.R. Thomson

LONDON (LPS) — Bed sores are particularly liable to affect the old people who are immobilized by paralysis, diabetes, and patients who are incontinent, emaciated or have poor circulation.

They occur as the result of continuing constant pressure on the skin. This interferes with the blood supply to the affected area and in due course the skin becomes inflamed and then breaks down. The result is an ulcer which is slow to heal, liable to become infected and may even prove fatal. The sores occur on the buttocks and the heels.

Prevention consists of moving the patient every two hours, or even oftener, so as to vary the area of skin on which the patient lies. This, of course, is a time-consuming procedure for the nursing staff, and one which may cause the patient considerable discomfort. In addition, the skin must be kept scrupulously clean, and a barrier cream containing silicone applied at least twice daily.

But increasing use is now being made of water beds which reduce the pressure on the affected parts. The latest of these to be made available is Western Medical's water flotation bed. It consists of a water mattress which is in a fiberglass tank supported on a mobile steel structure.

This water mattress is tough and will withstand high pressures without splitting or tearing. The material conforms to British standards for hospital use, and has been bacteriologically tested.

The temperature of the water is thermostatically controlled for the patient's comfort. The bed is fitted with an adjustable headrest, simple reliable safety sides, and a bed linen stripper foot-end. The size is similar to standard hospital beds — height, with castors, to top of fiberglass tank 740 mm, width 965 mm, length 2080 mm. The approximate weight with the mattress containing water is 250 kg.

With the use of this bed, continuous pressure reduction is achieved and the patient may remain safely in a static position for longer periods of time. Pain and discomfort are minimized, not least because the patients do not need to be moved regularly and may remain immobile for a night's sleep without having to be awakened to be turned. Nursing effort and time can also be reduced.

In addition, operational costs are minimal because of low power consumption. There are no moving electrical parts requiring maintenance, and the bed is easily cleaned and handled. Because of its mobility it can be easily moved from ward to ward.

MANAGING THE HYPERACTIVE CHILDREN

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: I've had two problems. One, living with a hyperactive son. Two, being told by a doctor that I'm the nervous one, not he. I need treatment, he said; not my boy. But when my son continued to have trouble in school and with his playmates, I decided to call another pediatrician in consultation. He said there was nothing wrong with me that a quieter boy wouldn't cure.

He decided to put him on medicines for hyperactivity — which our former doctor refused to prescribe. Result: As and Bs in school, and a popular boy. And a mother who doesn't wear the label, "nervous woman."

I'm sorry for both children and parents when the diagnosis of hyperactivity is overlooked. — Mrs. Z.

Dear Mrs. Z.: You used good judgment in seeking a second opinion. Too many physicians still overlook the possibility of hyperactivity being the cause of a child's problems. The disorder has several names: minimal brain damage, brain dysfunction, hyperkinetic syndrome and cerebral dysfunction. Whatever the name tag, the condition affects three of every one hundred children — mostly boys. The diagnosis is not easy. Essential features are inappropriate attention, impulsiveness and purposeless physical activity. The onset, cause unknown, usually begins before age seven. Very young children become very aggressive, sometimes going absolutely berserk.

A helpful drug, commonly prescribed, is Ritalin (methylphenidate hydrochloride). Another is dexedrine. They can transform problem children into normal youngsters. The drugs may be used for years, under supervision. Although of questionable value, the well-publicized Feingold diet may sometimes be helpful.



By Peter J.

Steincrohn

M.D., F.A.C.P.

MEDICALETTES

(Replies to and from readers):

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: I've always been conscious of my cholesterol levels. I'm told they are within normal limits. But I understand there's a new type called "good cholesterol." This is supposed to protect against heart attacks. Will you explain? Thank you. — Mr. M.

Dear Mr. M.: During the past few years, studies have shown that HDLs (high density lipoproteins) protect, and a high level of LDLs (low density lipoproteins) predispose to heart attacks. But recent reports question the validity of these findings. Studies by Daniel Steinberg M.D. (University of Texas) and Edwin Bierman M.D. (University of Washington) indicate that there is no proven cause and effect relationship, and that protection against atherosclerosis may not be due to a high level of HDL itself.

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: My cholesterol is normal, but my blood triglycerides are over 250. What's the best way to reduce it to normal? — Mr. R.

Dear Mr. R.: Here are two effective methods — often easier said than done: by weight reduction and also reducing alcohol intake.

For Mrs. T.: One of the principal types of fatal accidents is the elderly is falls. Such accidents may be due to failing eyesight, declining muscular strength and poor coordination. Fractures due to osteoporosis may also lead to terminal complications. (Tomorrow: The postpartum blues)



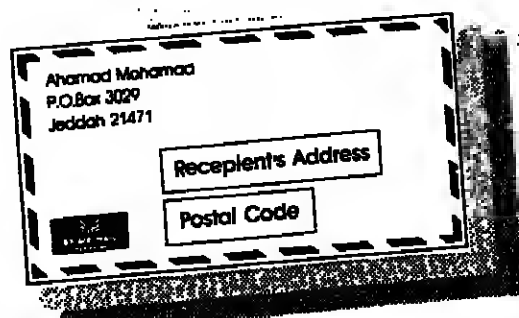
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Communist China cashing in on Tibet

By Richard Pascoe

PEKING (R) — More foreigners than ever before are visiting Tibet as the Communist Chinese authorities gradually expand a lucrative tourist trade, although most of the vast Himalayan region remains strictly closed to visitors.

Some 1,500 foreign tourists are expected to visit Tibet this year, nearly double the number in 1981 and four times the total in 1980 when it was first opened, according to officials in Lhasa.

Discounting the Chinese, who do not regard themselves as foreign, and several hundred Nepalese traders who live there by long tradition, the roof of the world has probably never seen so many strangers in its history except when it has been invaded.

Now that China has abandoned its attempt to stamp out Tibet's powerful Lamaist religion and freedom of belief has been restored, the monasteries and palaces of Lhasa become tourist attractions as well as Buddhist shrines.

On a recent visit, I saw little evidence on the tourist route of the mass destruction of the Maoist Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s and early 1970s in which most of Tibet's 3,000 monasteries were closed and many reduced to heaps of rubble.

There are only several dozen left, but some have been restored so well that a stranger might believe nothing ever went wrong. Outside a gate into the Potala Palace, the magnificent 17th century hilltop fortress that towers over Lhasa, a faded Chinese slogan is just visible.

"Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party," it proclaims in huge red characters that several coats of paint have been unable to obliterate. Such slogans are no longer considered appropriate on the walls of one of Tibet's sacred Buddhist places.

The Potala was once the seat of the Dalai Lamas, the rulers of Tibet, the last of whom lives in exile in India where he fled after an abortive anti-Chinese rebellion in 1959.

Inside, Tibetan pilgrims in tattered clothes mingle with groups of retired American businessmen panting up endless staircases and through a labyrinth of corridors — the foreigners short of oxygen at 11,800 feet (3,600 meters).

Many of the Tibetans have come a long way too, from far-flung parts of the region to pay homage to gilded images of their dead rulers and to pray, perhaps in vain, for the Dalai Lama's eventual return.

They kowtow before ranks of Buddhist deities in the honeycomb of gloomy galleries

Peking digging shelters for war and peace

By Phil Brown

PEKING (AP) — The Bin He Road Inn does not offer much of a view, but it does not get too hot or cold, and in case of an air raid it would be the safest place around.

The inn is one of the hundreds of combination hotels, warehouses, shops, workshops, restaurants and laboratories spread out through Peking's extensive underground air raid shelter network. The underground also includes a movie theater and a roller rink.

"In the past we concentrated on preparation against war," said Chen Hongbao, a civil defense official in Peking's Xuanwu district. "Now we work on how to use these facilities to improve living standards and production, to serve the economy," he added.

On Dazhulan Street, an official said, the 1,800 workers of 45 stores spent their spare time and used simple tools to build a three-layer, 3,000-meter-long shelter that can take in 10,000 pedestrians, customers and workers in five or six minutes through more than 90 entrances.

"We timed it in a number of exercises," he said. The shelter took 10 years to build. Builders worked under the slogan, "shed more sweat in peacetime to shed less blood in wartime," he added. Other big cities in Communist China have such shelters too.

Peking has a shortage of hotels, restaurants and space for new businesses. The people's civil defense office had plenty of unused space, and a need for somebody to help keep up the maintenance. The conditions for using the shelters in peacetime, Chen said, are that they be available as shelters in case of war. For example, an inn could be a hospital and a theater a command center, he said.

Shelter digging began in 1969, a year in which China and the Soviet Union were fighting border skirmishes. The Dazhulan shelter's most impressive entrance is in a clothing shop where a section of floor slides back at the touch of an electric button, revealing a stairway going down.

From the lower levels — 4, 8 and 15 meters underground — it is possible to walk three hours and 15 kilometers through the shelter network to reach Peking's suburbs, the official said.

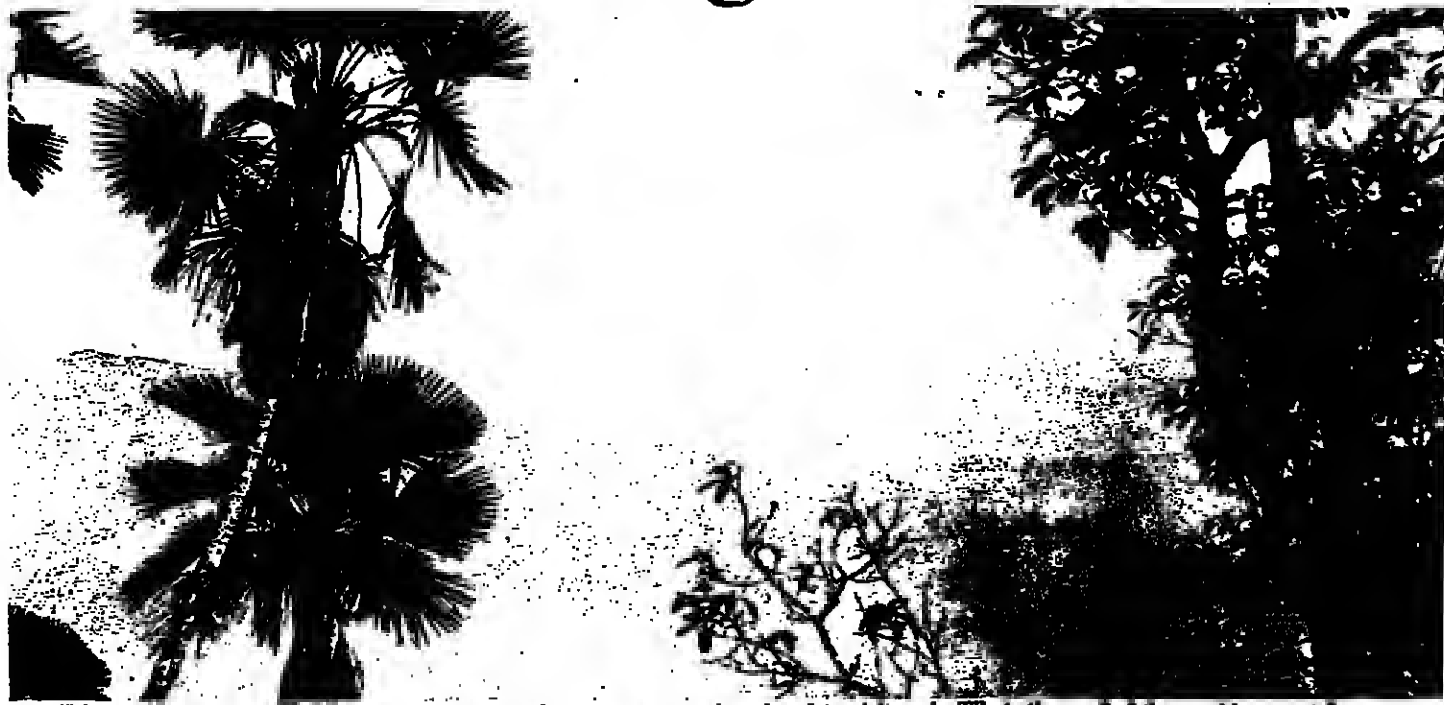
This shelter also has inns, warehouses, shops and space to grow mushrooms in boxes. Aside from warehouse supplies, it has emergency food supplies, he said.

The Bin He Road Inn is different. It is under an apartment building built in 1981, when regulations already required air raid shelters to be put in new buildings. It is entered from a stairway down from a registration desk on the ground floor, but a thick metal door stands ready to close it off.

Manager Wei Zungqing said it has 257 beds and 58 employees, including 45 who had been unemployed young people. A bed for the night costs 2.20 yuan (\$1.15), and will be in a room of two, five or seven beds.

Among Xuanwu's sheltered facilities is a 1,160-seat movie theater under Xuanwu Park, which has six or seven showings a day. Under another park is the Ditan underground roller rink, where about 3,000 skaters a day spin around a 310-meter circle.

The circle is a wide corridor surrounding space for toilets, showers and what will be more hotel rooms, with about 200 beds. Ice skating is very popular among young people in Peking. But it is banned on crowded city streets.



HIMALAYAN RANGE: Most of the vast Himalayan range remains closed to visitors in Tibet, the roof of the world, except for mountaineers who are taken to the foothills of Mount Everest along the Nepalese border.

leaving their offerings of yak butter to fuel the countless open lamps.

The Potala's dungeons and the nearby museum, with its chamber of horrors of lifelike pottery serfs being tortured by evil monks and lords while children are buried alive, are no longer on the regular tourist itinerary.

Nowadays China has a more subtle approach to propaganda. In the Dalai Lama's summer palace, the Norbulingka, his bed is no longer left unmade as it was two years ago to show that he had left in an undignified hurry — which may have been untrue.

The Chinese want to persuade him and the other 100,000 Tibetans in India to return, and are willing to forget the past, provided the exiles give up their claim to an independent state.

The influx of tourists has not been without impact on the local populations of Lhasa and the second city, Shigatse. These are the only parts of Tibet that foreigners are normally allowed to see, except for mountaineers or trekking tours taken further afield to Gyantse or the foothills of Mount Everest, along the Nepalese border.

Tibetans are skilled bargainers and have

profited from the wealthy tourists who buy their jewelry, amulets and traditional knives in silver scabbards studded with turquoise. Black market prices have risen dramatically in the past two years and Chinese tour guides now regularly warn visitors that relics over a certain age cannot be exported. Foreigners strolling through Lhasa's old Tibetan quarter are surrounded by smiling crowds, many of them pilgrims from outlying areas, who often try to sell their family heirlooms.

There is also some begging by the poor and by many healthy looking children who do it for fun. But an official said this was not a problem since there was a long tradition of giving and receiving alms in Tibet and it was not regarded as shameful.

Perhaps this is the best way to consider the daily charges imposed by the Chinese on tourists, up to 250 yuan (\$125) a day for a shared room in a spartan guest house, although few begrudge the cost of such a unique experience.

Foreign students who manage to get travel permits to visit Lhasa — and this can only be done at negligent police stations which are unaware of Peking's tight regulations — get away with paying five yuan (\$2) a day.

Much of the money must go toward bring-

ing in food, however. Although many tourists would be happy with a Tibetan-style meal of mutton and tsamba, the Chinese often serve up sea-slugs or squid airfreighted from Shanghai.

All flights to Tibet go from China, mostly from the city of Chengdu in Sichuan province. There can be long delays because of bad weather even in the short summer tourist season, since pilots land at Lhasa airport by sight. The worst prospect for the air crew is to land and then be unable to take off again due to bad weather — because they can then be grounded for days with high-altitude sickness.

It hits almost everyone within a few hours of flying in. It starts as a dreamy light-headedness. But it can turn into nausea, severe headaches and tiredness — which one American tourist aptly named "Lhasitude".

The Chinese say oxygen helps, and provide each tour group with several green rubberized canvas pillows which can be refilled from cylinders in the guest houses. Tibetans suffer too when they return from lower altitudes by plane. They say the best way to avoid it is to come overland, which allows the body time to acclimatize.

Socialist austerity drive hits French farmers hard

By Roger May

PARIS (R) — France's 1.25 million farmers, never slow to protest at perceived injustices, could be hit hard by French plans to pursue an austere economic policy over the next 18 months, diplomatic and producer sources say.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, in a major policy speech last weekend, said the French government's immediate priority was to curb inflation and reduce unemployment and that French farmers would have to play their part in this strategy. But the sources say the farmers' unions of the country's most influential lobbies, are unlikely to accept such a strategy unless action is taken to limit production costs.

While the country's farm unions approve of government plans to reduce inflation to an annual eight percent in 1983 from around 13 percent during the first half of this year, they say action must also be taken to reduce costs of items such as foodstuffs and fuel.

The cost of these items, often paid for in dollars, has soared recently as the U.S. currency has appreciated on international financial markets.

Consumer Affairs Minister Catherine Lalumière said last week that farmers would have to accept a rise in 1983-84 prices, ultimately set by the European Economic Community EEC, in line with government policy.

She said farmers had comfortably maintained their purchasing power this year while her spokesman added it was likely that France would try to limit EEC price rises next year to eight percent in line with the country's inflation plans. Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson has said the EEC could propose a 1983-84 price rise of between seven and eight percent.

French farmers, backed by Mrs. Cresson, were particularly vociferous in pushing for a large rise. French agricultural incomes have been falling for the last eight years and although relations between the country's mainly conservative producers and the Socialist Mrs. Cresson have at times been strained, analysts of the farming scene say she has defended their interests at least as well as her right-wing predecessors.

Mrs. Cresson has said her response to an EEC offer of seven to eight percent would depend on French success in curbing inflation. But a crucial factor in the price equation could be the timing of any French decision to

ask its EEC partners for a devaluation of the green franc — the artificial unit used to calculate the value of EEC prices in French francs.

When France devalued its franc last June, the second such move since the Socialist government came to power last year, it did not realign its green rate. A devaluation of the green franc by around 5.3 percent would bring it into line with the real franc and boost French farm incomes by the same amount.

The farm unions say the government should devalue the green franc immediately and the issue is separate from the price question. But last May Mrs. Cresson devalued the green franc by about two percent during the 1982-83 EEC price-fixing talks — a move which enabled her to assert she had won an effective increase for French farmers of around 13 percent, or equivalent to the prevailing domestic inflation rate.

But if the government, in line with its austerity program, counts a 5.3 percent green franc devaluation as part of the 1983-84 rise, farmers are certain to react angrily and organize large-scale demonstrations, the diplomatic sources say.

Last spring the country's major farm union, the FNSEA, mobilized 100,000 farmers in a march through Paris aimed at alerting public opinion to producers' plight. Mrs. Cresson's attempts to support farm incomes could be thwarted by the Mauroy plans and by a finance ministry anxious to cut the large French budget deficit, according to the sources.

The country's austerity drive could limit her scope for maneuver at next year's EEC price talks and could also jeopardize or severely reduce any national aid to farmers.

Last year France granted its farmers about six billion francs (\$810 million) to top up revenues — a move criticized by its EEC partners as contrary to the fair competition principles of the Common Market's Rome treaty.

But some analysts comment that President Francois Mitterrand, who aides say is attuned to the needs of the agricultural community, could still find a way of boosting farm incomes before next spring's important municipal elections.

Mrs. Cresson is likely to point to the role played by the French food and agricultural sector in minimizing the country's substantial trade deficit. Last June the deficit totaled 11.8 billion francs (\$1.7 billion).

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U.S. aide rules out lifting pipeline curbs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Agencies) — Washington will maintain sanctions against European companies supplying parts for the Siberian gas pipeline until the Polish situation changes, United States President Ronald Reagan's special Trade Representative William Brock said Monday.

"We are convinced that our position is right and we will not lift the sanctions until martial law is lifted in Poland," said Brock. In an interview on ABC Television, Brock said President Reagan had declared the sanctions "to demonstrate clearly his conviction that poles must be free to join a union if they

desire."

He also said credits granted by European countries to the Soviet Union, "subsidized the army and not the Soviet people," Brock added that the U.S. and European countries must define "a common approach" in the next few months on the question of East-West trade.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said last week the administration will continue to bar U.S. exports of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union by U.S. firms, their subsidiaries and licensees as long as the administration sees "Soviet complicity" in the Polish clampdown.

Asked whether the sanctions, enacted over the past several weeks, had any effect, Brock responded: "I can't say that there's been any change. As a matter of fact there may be some signs there's been even more repression in the last few weeks. But if you build your policy just on the basis of signs, you'd never have a policy. ... I'm saying, for gosh sakes, give it time to work."

Brock said the matter has been the cause of "temporary agony" among the allies. He said that despite the harsh criticism directed against the sanctions by Britain, France and Italy, the dispute ultimately will bring the allies together and show "a good example of the need for common action" in the face of Soviet oppression.

It has given the United States the opportunity to provide leadership and "stand up for basic principles," he said.

The British Department of Trade said last week it regretted the U.S. sanctions, adding that they were "damaging trans-Atlantic relations." The department ordered three British firms to defy the U.S. ban and provide turbines, fire-fighting and communications equipment for the pipeline.

The United States has imposed similar bans against two French companies and one Italian firm. Besides citing the Polish situation, the administration opposes the 3,500-mile pipeline on the grounds that it will provide the Soviets with Western currency and that it will make Western Europe more dependent upon Soviet gas.

Cuba hopeful of getting loans renewed

LONDON, Sept. 13 (R) — Cuba hopes external creditors will keep renewing about \$1 billion in short-term deposits following earlier withdrawals of such facilities by Western banks, Central Bank Governor and Finance Minister Raul Leon Torres told Reuters.

In an interview, he said his current talks in Europe with banks and official creditors were preparations for later negotiations of Cuba's proposed rescheduling of \$1.3 billion in debt. "what we believe is essential at this stage is a restoration of confidence," he said.

Leon Torres said that in June Cuba had \$1.1 billion pesos in short-term deposits, with 467 million from Western banks and the rest from Comecon exporting countries. Officially, the peso buys about \$1.2. He said while this deposit level is now somewhat lower, Cuba does not want an increase, but only to retain this level for trade finance.

He said Cuba's reliance on short-term money stemmed from troubles getting medium-term funds.

His talks in London included meetings with major banks in the U.K., the Bank of England, the Foreign Office and the U.K. Export Credits Guarantee Department, he said.

Citroen staff row takes a new twist

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AFP) — Production lines were at a standstill Monday at the Citroen Car Works in Aulnay-Sous-Bois just outside Paris, after the pro-Communist General Labor Confederation (CGT) called out members.

The dispute stems from fighting last Friday between north African workers and foremen. A foreman had nine stitches in his head at a nearby hospital. The management said his attacker was being sacked, but the CGT wants this decision reversed.

The CGT said the management and some supervisory staff had engaged in "provocation" after workers wanted to know why a bonus allowed under an earlier settlement was not included in their pay.

The Long Road to Home Ownership



To push up trade

Canada said wooing Egypt

MONTREAL, Sept. 13 (AP) — An Egyptian banker says the Canadian government is so eager to develop trade with his country that it has funded separate consultation teams to go there and do the same job.

Al Motaz Mansour said private consultants are flown in to Cairo on funds provided by the Canadian International Development Agency to do pre-investment studies, but they are poorly co-ordinated.

In some cases, the consultants arrived within days of each other, unaware that a group had just preceded them, said Mansour, who was attending a weekend conference of the Canada-Egypt Trade Council.

"Once I had to check the credentials of a group because it had arrived within days of another group of consultants to do exactly the same thing."

Mansour, general manager of Mistr Iran Development Bank in Cairo, added that the Canadian Embassy in Cairo was frequently unaware of Canadian consultants or trade groups visiting the country.

But while Mansour said the Canadian government agency lacked co-ordination, he praised it for contributing to growing trade between the two countries.

A CIDA representative said that the agency has provided some Canadian \$ 500 million to Egypt in grants and interest-free loans.

Some of the 30 Egyptian delegates at the conference also called on the Canadian Export Development Corp. to lower its interest rates for financing Canadian business ventures there.

The rates of government-owned export banks in Europe, for example, have interest rates much lower than the EDC, which has tended to follow commercial lending rates.

One Egyptian-born, Toronto businessman

called on Transport Minister Jean-Luc Pepin, who opened the conference, to have the government appoint a government body to study what he called the ineffectiveness of the EDC and CIDA.

Pepin acknowledged that there was "room for improvement." But he added with a laugh that "10 years ago the two agencies weren't even talking to each other. Today they are."

Jean Ares, senior vice-president of the export development corp., noted that Canadian taxpayers would not likely put up with subsidizing the EDC to make low-interest loans to foreign countries. The Canadian government is already subsidizing the agency by providing substantial equity at no cost, he said.

"Subsidization of export financing is very inflationary," Ares added, citing Great Britain and France as countries that have done so.

U.S. credit mart outlook balanced

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (R) — U.S. Credit markets are finely balanced between persistent upward pressures on interest rates and a belief that the Federal Reserve Board is unlikely to tighten credit because of its concern about the potential consequences of rate rises.

Market worries about above-target money supply growth and heavy treasury financing are reasserting themselves as factors dampening investor confidence and pushing rates higher.

But balancing these concerns is the so-called "flight to quality" and a feeling that the Fed does not want rates to rise because of the weak economy and domestic and international financial strains.

The debate about the Fed's intentions takes on special poignance this week, since it

Suzuki seeks review of the economy

TOKYO, Sept. 13 (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has asked the government economic planning agency to prepare a special forecast for the six months beginning this October, government sources said.

At a meeting of the council of economic ministers, he asked the agency's director-general, Toshio Komoto, to provide information from which the government could assess the need for any economy-stimulating measures.

Komoto, who has already called on the government to stimulate the economy, said the agency will have its own assessment ready in a day or two, and then be ready to receive comments from other ministries.

Quito pledges to repay \$140m

QUITO, Sept. 13 (R) — Ecuador is ready to make a payment of \$140 million by November as part of its efforts to reschedule its debts, interim Finance Minister Vladimir Alvarez said Monday.

He told reporters "the Ecuadorian government, which has always fulfilled its commitments, will keep on showing that seriousness."

Bankers in London contacted by Reuters said last week that Ecuador urgently needs to restructure its short-term debt into a medium-term credit to avoid a financial crisis.

Alvarez is in charge of the finance ministry following the resignation of Finance Minister Jaime Morillo, who, bankers said, had preferred to raise short-term loans rather than pay the higher rates necessary for medium-term money.

According to the Bank for International Settlements of Ecuador's \$4.5 billion of total public and private debt to commercial banks at the end of 1981, some \$2.3 billion was due this year.

Focus on Mexico's new monetary controls

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 13 (AP) — Mexico has imposed rigid monetary controls and expropriated all private banks in a last ditch effort to shore up its weakening peso currency and pull out of its worst economic nosedive in 70 years.

The measures, aimed at halting the flow of billions of dollars to real estate and bank holdings outside the country, confront the government with complex administrative problems and have left many people reeling with confusion.

The latest drastic measure, announced Friday, prohibits anyone from taking into or taking out of Mexico more than 5,000 pesos at a time.

Here are details in question and answer form of the most important measures:

Q. What does the government hope to achieve with the new monetary controls announced Friday?

A. The move makes it difficult for persons with dollars to take advantage of weak peso rates outside the country. Mexico has set an artificially high value for the peso of 70 to the dollar at a time when the currency was trading outside the country at about 110 to the dollar.

The new monetary controls are widely expected to halt international trading in the weakened currency and thereby help maintain the artificially high rate at home.

Q. How are tourists affected?

A. Visitors to Mexico and Mexicans returning home from abroad can bring any quantity of foreign currency into the country. They are, however, required to declare the amount of money they are bringing in at their point of entry and change it all into pesos at the official exchange rate. Unspent pesos can be converted back into foreign currency on departure from the country.

Tourists will find it more expensive to visit Mexico than it was before the exchange controls were introduced and there have been unconfirmed reports of difficulties in converting pesos back into dollars.

Q. How are American businessmen along the U.S.-Mexico border affected?

A. U.S. banks and businesses along the border are expected to be hard hit by the new controls. On both sides of the border, businessmen routinely carried out transactions in both national currencies.

Q. How are dollar accounts in Mexican banks affected by these measures?

A. Holders of dollar accounts were told Aug. 13 they could withdraw their money only in pesos at the official exchange rate of 69.50 to the dollar (now 70 to the dollar). At the time, it took more than 100 pesos on the free market to buy back each dollar.

Many U.S. citizens, taking advantage of

Mexico as a tax haven and source of high interest rates on time deposits, were hurt by the measure.

Q. Is there a black market for dollars in Mexico?

A. A black market exists but it has not flourished openly. Some tourists had bought up to 250 pesos to the dollar in recent days when bank trading was closed.

Q. How have Mexican imports and exports been affected?

A. The government has suspended most imports until it can determine which businesses will be eligible to buy dollars at a preferential rate of 50 pesos for imports deemed essential to the Mexican economy. A decree Friday also prohibits the removal from Mexico of a long list of silver, gold and jewelry items.

Q. Why did the government nationalize the banks and impose exchange controls?

A. In the Sept. 1 State of the Union address in which he announced the measures, President Jose Lopez Portillo argued that the banks were "looting the country" by facilitating the exodus of badly needed dollar revenues.

He described the bank seizure and exchange controls as necessary to halt the flow of billions of dollars out of the country. The dollars are needed to pay the nation's \$80 billion foreign debt.

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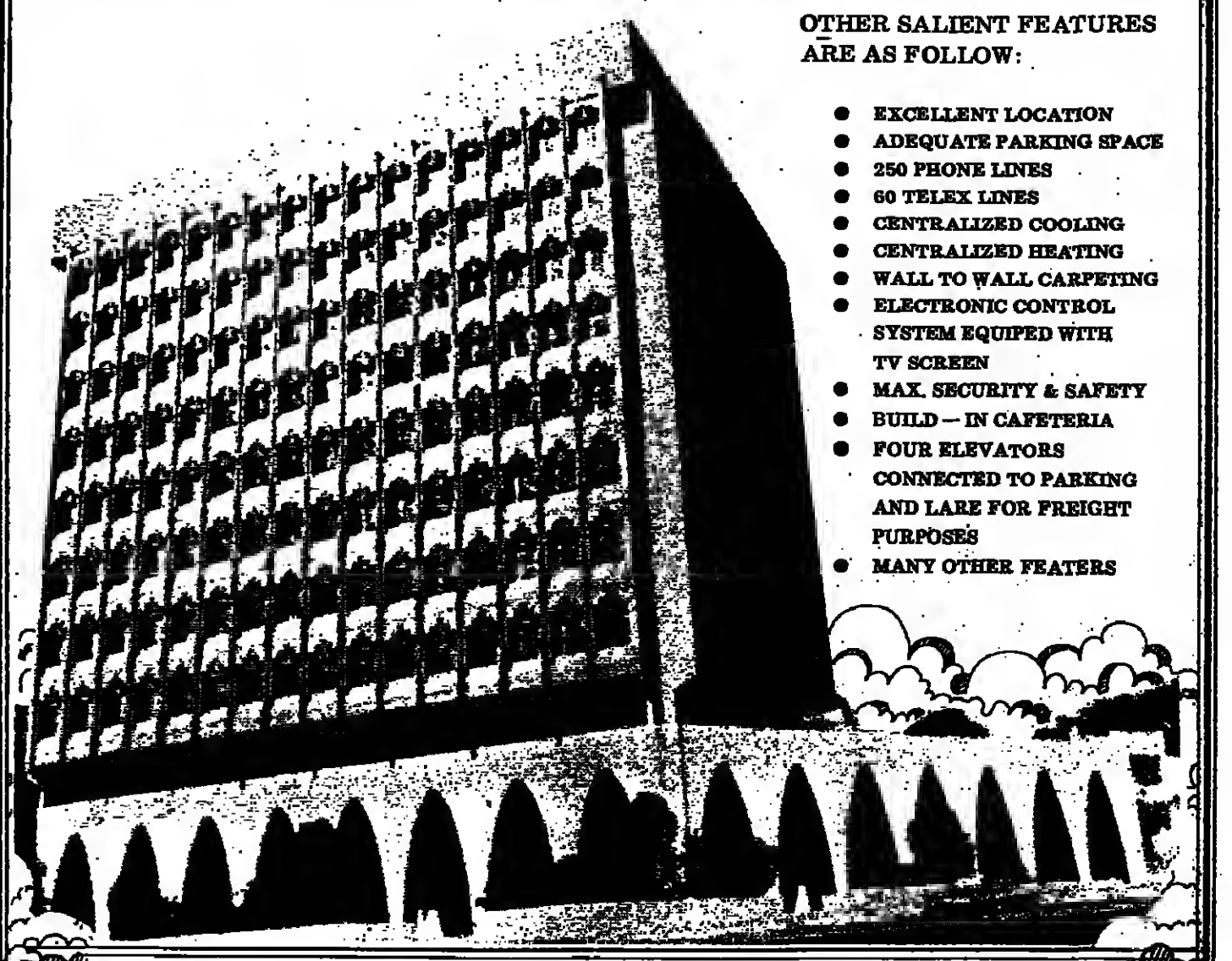


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Trade sanctions remain

Britain, Argentina free funds

LONDON, Sept. 13 (R) — Britain on Monday said it was ending its freeze on Argentine funds held in British banks and wanted to see financial stability restored in Argentina.

Argentina planned simultaneously to lift similar sanctions on British funds and assets, the treasury said, but there had been no formal agreement between the two countries.

This will release \$1 billion in deposits in Britain frozen during the Falklands Islands conflict, and will leave British banks free to take part in moves to tackle Argentina's financial difficulties.

The financial restrictions imposed by Britain on April 3 after Argentine forces seized the Falklands would be lifted at midnight Monday, the treasury said. Trade sanctions would remain in force, the treasury said. There has been no formal declaration of an end to hostilities and diplomatic links are still ruptured.

Britain has been under pressure from Western governments to lift the financial sanctions, government sources said. World banks have argued that it would be almost impossible to reschedule Argentina's \$36.6 billion external debt without the participation of British banks.

Britain would like to see stability restored to the Argentine economy and financial system.

Political crisis hits Bonn marts

FRANKFURT, Sept. 13 (R) — Problems of Latin American debts, corporate failures and fears of disruptions in the banking system have propelled many world financial markets into trouble, but left those in West Germany largely untouched.

Bankers say the reasons for the dull mood here are hard to measure. Politics, however, rate high on the list.

The influence of the German government's internal problems cannot be reduced to a change of so many pennings in the dollar/mark currency rate. Senior dealers in all the markets mood is dull.

Foreign investors, who for the most part set the tone here, are watching the German bourses closely but buying neither shares nor the marks to buy them, at least until they see what will happen to the government.

The bond markets, despite a firm undertone inspired by Bundesbank interest rate cuts, have seen their rally halted. One major reason, dealers said, is the core of the government's problems — how much money it needs to borrow.

On the foreign exchange market the prospect of an end to 13 years of left-liberal government has made operators more nervous of taking positions in the mark.

While economists debate the virtues of deficit spending in a recession, the investing public hopes for a change of government and more restrictive fiscal policies, the dealers said.

tem, the treasury said, and wanted to facilitate an early agreement between Argentina and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Argentina is seeking IMF involvement in its program to restructure its debt. Arrears of interest payments at the end of June amounted to \$2.3 billion.

The treasury said that in lifting sanctions Britain took into account "general uncertainties in the international financial system" — reflecting current anxieties among bankers and politicians about international indebtedness.

After recapturing the Falklands, Britain at first demanded a public acknowledgment that hostilities were over but has since been prepared to accept a reciprocal removal of sanctions. A report on the economic future of the Falklands drawn up for the British

Japan trade falls into deficit

TOKYO, Sept. 13 (AFP) — Japan's exports and imports both remained below last year's level for the eighth straight month in August, resulting in a first monthly trade deficit since January, the finance ministry announced Monday.

Exports on a free-on-board (FOB) basis totaled \$10.4 billion, down 11.8 percent, with machinery, steel, autos, ships and other major items losing strength amid global economic problems, the ministry said.

Imports on a cost-insurance-freight (CIF) basis came to \$10.4 billion, down 5.5 percent, as crude oil accounting for about one third of the total dropped 13.9 percent to \$3.6 billion.

The balance of \$33 million was the first deficit, albeit fractional, since January when Japan's trade was \$1.9 billion in the red.

Ministry officials predicted exports and imports would continue to drop in September due to poor market prospects at home and abroad.

Exports to the United States, Japan's largest trading partner, fell 12.5 percent to \$2.7 billion, reflecting a slump in seamless pipe shipments while the reverse flow of

goods went up 2.5 percent to about \$2 billion.

Exports to the European Economic Community declined 4.2 percent to \$1.2 billion with sluggish shipments of ships, autos and radars while imports from the Common Market came to \$601 million, up 4.1 percent.

Exports to Southeast Asia and the Middle East fell 11.7 percent and 13.7 percent to \$2.5 billion and \$1.3 billion, respectively, while imports from these regions also dropped 5.6 percent and 11.1 percent to \$2.4 billion and \$2.6 billion.

The Communist bloc bought \$622 million worth of Japanese goods, down 9.2 percent. Japan purchased in return \$618 million worth of goods, down 2.5 percent.

In the plus column were exports of computers and other office equipment going up 14.6 percent and those of video tape recorders up 1.8 percent. But exports of steel, autos and ships declined 11.6 percent, 1.8 percent and 26.9 percent, respectively.

Imports of crude oil dropped 13.9 percent while those of coal rose 2.9 percent and those of liquefied natural gas rose 0.7 percent as the country tried to diversify to alternative energy sources.

ABU DHABI, (AFP) — India might build a cigarette factory in the United Arab Emirates, the head of a visiting Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) delegation has said here. The development of a market for all sorts of Indian tobacco in the Gulf and even Egypt appears very favorable, said V. Ramachandran, citing an IIFT study that was presented to Chamber of Commerce officials here. He added that cigarette taxes in the emirates last year had increased interest in cheaper brands, making Indian products competitive.

TOKYO, (R) — Japanese corporate bankruptcies fell 4.4 percent in August to 1,315 from 1,375 in July and were down 3.5 percent from 1,362 in August 1981, the Tokyo Commerce and Industry Research Company said. This was the fifth consecutive monthly fall since April and the fourth consecutive year-on-year fall since May.

government by Lord Shackleton was being published in London Monday. It was expected to recommend development of tourism, fishing and other industries.

Meanwhile, banking sources said the lifting of mutual monetary sanctions Monday follows a deal hammered out in Toronto during last week's annual meeting of the IMF.

The sources said the accord was reached by Argentinian Economics Minister Jorge Webbe and British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe despite the reluctance of their two governments.

Britain wanted normalization between the two countries to extend simultaneously to both financial and trade relations, excepting only arms deliveries. But Argentina was not keen to restore commercial relations as long as the Falklands issue remained unresolved.

At present, 272 nuclear power stations supply more than 8 percent of the world's electricity, but in France nuclear power meets 30 percent of the country's energy needs.

Recovery from economic recession depended on a free availability of sufficient energy resources at acceptable prices and with guaranteed security of supply, Pecqueur said.

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Shed fears of N-power, France says

VIENNA, Sept. 13 (R) — The world should accept atomic power or risk acute energy crises in the next 20 years, France's top nuclear official said Monday.

Michael Pecqueur, head of France's Atomic Energy Commission, speaking at the opening of a conference on nuclear power experience organized by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency, said the world would almost certainly face acute energy crises in the next two decades. "I wish to appeal to the reasonable side of man's nature, especially when faced with the hesitations of the last years which hampered nuclear development in several countries," he said.

Is mankind going to let an essential, economic, safe and reliable product slip through its fingers? Pecqueur asked more than 1,000 delegates from 52 countries, including the world's leading nuclear scientists, who are meeting this week to review three decades of nuclear power. The world's long-term energy needs could be met by nuclear power, he said.

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Dollar scales new heights

J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Sept. 13 — American dollar opened strong on the European exchanges Monday to take it to new heights against the Japanese yen and the French franc. But other currencies fell back too. The European trading Monday merely continued the trend established of the Friday night New York exchanges when the dollar had closed on a strong note boosted by the latest weekly U.S. money supply figures which showed a third consecutive weekly rise in the M-1 series.

Eurodollar deposits were about the same as Friday closing levels but there were fluctuations of around 1/8 percent either way in moderate trading.

On the bullion markets, gold fell back to \$438 levels from \$442 on Friday in erratic selling with the bullion markets keeping a wary eye for New York gold price openings. Silver was steady at around \$8.78 an ounce.

In the local markets rial deposit rates opened firm but fell back by 1/4 percent to 1/2 percent over Thursday closing levels and

the highest reached on Sunday. The week-fixed traded at nearer to 10%-10 1/2 percent while the one-month rial traded at 10%-11 1/2 percent ranges. Trading was thin and concentrated in the medium tenors of the market.

In the long periods, the nine-year rate closed at 12-12 1/2 percent unchanged over Sunday average levels. The exchanges were more active, however, with spot rial/dollar rates opening at 3.4403-08 but soon climbing to 3.4408-15 levels.

In the European exchanges, the yen fell to 263.50 levels, while the French franc fell to 7.1390 at one stage, while the Swiss franc fell to 2.1500 compared with 2.1460 Friday. The mark fell to 2.5200 from 2.5090 despite some Bundesbank support.

LONDON — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):
 London 439.00
 Paris 422.90
 Frankfurt 440.00
 Zurich 439.75
 Hong Kong 435.85

Freight rates record gains

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AFP) — Gains were made in some freight rates last week, but trading remained subdued.

Shipowners were unwilling to ballast their vessels unless they were assured of higher payments. But on the other hand, inquiry was slow to pick up after the U.S. Labor Day holiday Monday.

Noticeably more interest was being shown in obtaining vessels for forward shipments in anticipation of a firmer trend when Soviet charterers enter the market, a development still not very clear.

One sector busier than usual was the U.S. Gulf/Japan grain trade, where 50,000 tonners obtained \$14.85/ton, up over \$1.5 on the August rate.

Japanese inquiry was also encountered in the River Plate, following the cut in Argentine sorghum prices.

Indian government charters were thought to have completed their program for grain shipments out of the U.S. North Pacific, using mostly Indian tonnage. Vessels were needed by them out of U.S. Gulf but there was no

indication of business being done before weekend.

In South Africa/Japan maize trade there was talk of \$16.50 or \$17/ton paid for a 14,000 tonner, a rate well up on the \$15.5 paid at the beginning of August.

The firmer \$7.25/ton was paid in the "barometer" trans-Atlantic trade from the U.S. Gulf to Europe for a 70,000 ton September shipment, \$1 more than the week before. At the same time a major U.S. grain house had similar cargoes available for three consecutive voyages on the same route, starting in a month's time.

The Great Lakes area was beginning to attract more interest, with orders circulating for cargoes to Europe and the Mediterranean.

Coal and ore trades remained quite subdued, but sugar continued to offer a fair variety of fixtures, with openings in lift cargoes from Thailand and East Africa.

Time-chartering was very slow, but included limited Communist Chinese inquiry. Italian charterers showed interest in long-term fixing, and reportedly booked a vessel for up to three years' trading, and paying \$3,500/day for the first three months, and \$9,000/day for the final 12 months.

El Al thwarts staff strike move

TEL AVIV, Sept. 13 (AP) — EL AL Israel's national airline, ceased operations Monday in a move by the management to forestall a strike by cabin attendants, an airline spokesman said.

He said three cabin attendants who, because of a wage dispute, refused to perform more than essential services were dismissed Sunday, and the employees' union was protesting the firings.

The spokesman said both sides were meeting separately to consider their next move. He said the management refused the employees contention that the stopping of flights was connected to the controversy about halting El Al operations on Sabbaths and religious holidays.

Disgruntled passengers at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport Monday morning shouted angrily into Israel radio microphones. "No one should fly El Al," yelled one woman. "It's only trouble."

Italian prices up

ROME, Sept. 13 (R) — Italian wholesale prices rose 1.5 percent in July after a 0.3 percent increase in June, the National Statistics Institute ISTAT said.

The year-on-year increase was 12.9 percent after a 12.3 percent increase in June. ISTAT's wholesale price index, base 1980, rose to 132.6 in July from 130.7 in June and 117.4 in July last year, ISTAT said.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:45 p.m. Monday	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.10	9.13
Bangladesh Taka		15.35
Belgian Franc (1,000)		71.10
Canadian Dollar		287.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	136.75	136.55
Dutch Guilder (100)	124.75	124.60
Egyptian Pound	3.25	3.40
Emirate Dirham (100)	93.50	93.70
French Franc (100)	48.35	48.27
Greek Drachma (1,000)	46.25	48.50
Indian Rupee (100)		35.55
Iranian Rial (100)		6.00
Israeli Lira (1,000)	24.45	24.30
Japanese Yen (1,000)		13.08
Jordanian Dinar	9.60	9.54
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.85	11.81
Lebanese Lira (100)	73.50	73.02
Moroccan Dirham (100)	54.30	55.70
Pakistani Rupee (100)		28.01
Philippine Peso (100)		40.20
Pound Sterling	5.89	5.87
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.00	94.56
Singapore Dollar (100)		159.15
Spanish Peseta (1,000)		30.25
Swiss Franc (100)	160.10	160.00
Syrian Lira (100)	58.80	59.95
Turkish Lira (1,000)	3.45	3.44
U.S. Dollar	75.00	75.20
Yemeni Rial (100)		

	Selling Price	Buying Price
Gold 100	49,400	49,000
10 Tola bar	5,760	5,700
Ounce	1,540	1,510

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6441000, Jeddah.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Taif Municipality	Renovating lighting warehouse	—	200	Sept. 18
"	Study report and design of water cascades for the Conference Palace, Taif	—	200	Sept. 18
Ministry of Education	Articles for Modern Mathematics of elementary and secondary classes: 1402-03	3	100	Oct. 13

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 25RD DHUL QA'DA 1402/13TH SEPTEMBER, 1982

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Birth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
2	Seki Akeikshi	A.E.T.	Vehicles	12.9.82
4	Kobe	Shobokshi	Maize	5.9.82
5	Mariane Bolton	A.A.	Barley	3.9.82
6	Frunzanesti	Gulf	General	6.9.82
8	Jalagodavani	Star	Bagged Barley	9.9.82
9	Doryforos	A.A.	Bulk Wheat	12.9.82
10	Barber Priam	Barber	General	11.9.82
12	Ohio	Shobokshi	Rebar/Pipes	12.9.82
13	Happy Chance	S.F.T.C.	General/Steel	11.9.82
14	Hebatala/Shobokshi	General		9.9.8218,
15	Erithiani Rolaco	Bulk Cement		2.9.8219,
16	S a q	Alsbah	Bulk Cement	6.9.82
20	Mare Felice	S.C.S.A.	Asbestos in pallets	9.9.82
21	Darfur	A.E.T.	Sugar/Gen./Vehs.	7.9.82
22	Antiochia	S.F.T.C.	StlPhy/Pipes/Gen.	6.9.82
23	New Diana	Gulf	Timber/Asbestos	9.9.82
24	Caroline	Karoo	Gen./Food	8.9.82
25	Oldendorf	Karoo	Contrs/Gen.	5.9.82
26	Jiffar	A.E.T.	Contrs/Gen.	9.9.82
27	Thalassini Mana	A.E.T.	Fresh Fruit	10.9.82
28	Yamato Reefer	O.C.E.	Bananas	9.9.82
29	Hestaga	Star	Tiles/Timber	8.9.82
30	Subisvac	Star	Steel/Timber	9.9.82
31	Charisman	Abdallah	Containers	12.9.82
32	RoRo	Susan A	Karoo	12.9.82
33	RoRo	Torre Del Greco	S.C.S.A.	12.9.82
34	RoRo	J. Smeraldo	Abdallah	12.9.82

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 25.11.1402/13.9.1982 CHANGES FOR THE PAST AS HOURS

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

2	Lily Village	UEP	Steel	12.9.82
4	Asia Oho	SMC	Steel/Gen.	5.9.82
10	Banglar Doot	SCSA	Loading Urea	5.9.82
11	Honey River	UEP	Steel Prod.	12.9.82
12	Sharp Island	UEP	Maize/Gen.	11.9.82
13	Han Song	OCE	General	10.9.82
14	Patricia L	Saite	General	3.9.82
15	Saudi Indepen.	Orri	General	10.9.82
19	Pacific Exporter	UEP	Steel/Gen.	7.9.82
21	Fort Calgary	UEP	Steel Prods.	8.9.82
22	Angel Luck	Gosaihi	General	10.9.82
25	Axel Meersk	Karoo	Containers	12.9.82
26	Hellenic Star	Gulf	Gen./Rice	8.9.82
28	Tom America	Alsbah	General	7.9.82
31	Konkar Thetis	Alfreza	General	12.9.82
35	Saudi Jeddah	Orri	General	12.9.82
36	Toki Arrow (DB)	Alsbah	Bulk Cement	6.9.82
37	Cresco (DB)	Barber	Bulk Cement	4.9.82
38	Nishio Maru (DB)	Globe	Bulk Cement	8.9.82

With fine win over Reds

Washington sees Braves sailing high

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP) — Claudell Washington lined a two-out, two-run ninth-inning single off reliever Ben Hayes to give the Atlanta Braves a 4-3 victory over the Cincinnati Reds Sunday.

The victory enabled the Braves to stay one-half game ahead of Los Angeles in the National League West race. Steve Garvey drove in three runs with a pair of singles to lead the Dodgers to a 7-3 victory over Houston.

Dave Kingman knocked in two runs. Brian Giles and Bruce Boccy smashed consecutive fourth-inning home runs, and Pete Falcone fired a three-hitter to lift the New York Mets to a 4-1 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Despite the loss, the Cardinals held on to first place in the National League East by a half-game over Philadelphia. Dale Berra drove in three runs with a bases-loaded double in the sixth inning to lift the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 4-2 victory over the Phillies.

Chris Speier drove in four runs as Montreal hammered the Chicago Cubs 11-3 for a sweep of their three-game series, enabling the Expos to move to within 2½ games of first-place St. Louis.

In the American League, Amos Otis drilled a two-run single and Hal McRae added a sacrifice fly during a three-run sixth inning as

the Kansas City Royals hammered Minnesota 18-7 behind a 20-hit attack.

With the victory, the Royals stayed on top in the American League West. One game ahead of California, Doug DeCinces hit a pair of run-scoring doubles and Tommy John earned his first winning start at Anaheim Stadium since 1971 as the Angels beat Toronto 3-2.

Roy Smalley's one-out, base-loaded single in the ninth inning scored the winning run and New York rookie Curt Kaufman earned his first Major League victory as the Yankees defeated the Milwaukee Brewers 9-8.

In the third, the Brewers hit three consecutive homers for the third time this season. First, Cecil Cooper smacked his 30th of the season, followed by Ted Simmons' 20th and Ben Oglive's 29th to knock out Yankee starter Doyle Alexander.

Dwight Evans and Gary Allenson drove in three runs each to lead a 15-hit attack that powered the Boston Red Sox to a 10-7 victory over Detroit. Rick Sutcliffe fired a three-hitter and Mike Fischlin's run-scoring single in the eighth inning broke a scoreless tie as the Cleveland Indians beat the Baltimore Orioles 3-0. The Orioles remained three games behind the AL East-leading Brewers, while the Red Sox now trail by four.

Dickey leads Packers' magnificent rally in opener

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP) — Green Bay's Lynn Dickey stunned the Los Angeles Rams, Washington's Mark Moseley surprised the Philadelphia Eagles and Detroit's Billy Sims helped stop the Chicago Bears as the National Football League's regular season opened on schedule Sunday.

The Rams, who missed the playoffs last season for the first time since 1972, used a sparkling performance by new quarterback Bert Jones in racing to a 23-0 halftime lead against Green Bay.

But the Packers pulled within 23-14 in the

Jets 45-28; and the Los Angeles Raiders debuted with a 23-17 victory over the Super Bowl champion San Francisco 49ers. Pittsburgh will play in Dallas Monday night.

Teams exchanged handshakes before some games Sunday — as they had done during exhibition games — in a show of solidarity for the Players' Union against management. The handshakes were met with loud crowd booing.

While Union officials last week said there would not be a league-wide strike of the owners, the chance of selective Wildcat



Garvey...at sparkling best



Washington...gets key run

Major League standings									
American League Eastern Division					Minnesota				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	84	59	.587	—	St. Louis	79	62	.560	—
Baltimore	80	61	.567	3	Philadelphia	79	63	.556	½
Boston	79	62	.560	4	Montreal	77	65	.542	2½
New York	73	68	.518	10	Pittsburgh	76	66	.535	3½
Detroit	71	69	.507	11½	Chicago	61	82	.426	19
Cleveland	68	72	.486	14½	New York	56	84	.400	22½
Toronto	65	76	.454	19					
Western Division					National League Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	81	61	.570	—	Atlanta	80	63	.559	—
California	80	62	.563	1	Los Angeles	80	64	.556	½
Chicago	76	65	.539	4½	San Francisco	74	68	.521	5½
Seattle	67	74	.475	13½	San Diego	74	69	.517	6
Oakland	60	83	.419	21½	Houston	65	78	.455	15
Texas	57	85	.401	24	Cincinnati	53	90	.370	27



Lynn Dickey...stuns the Rams

U.S. Football at a glance

Detroit	17	Chicago	10
Cincinnati	27	Houston	6
Buffalo	14	Kansas City	9
St. Louis	21	New Orleans	7
Minnesota	17	Tampa Bay	10
Washington	37	Philadelphia	34
Green Bay	35	Los Angeles Rams	23
Atlanta	16	New York Giants	14
New England	24	Baltimore	13
Miami	45	New York Jets	28
Cleveland	21	Seattle	7
San Diego	23	Denver	3
Los Angeles Raiders	23	San Francisco	17

third quarter, and then Dickey threw two touchdown passes 17 seconds apart in the fourth quarter as Green Bay rallied past the Rams 35-23.

In other games, Washington topped Philadelphia in overtime 37-34; Detroit beat Chicago 17-10; Cincinnati rounced Houston 27-6; Atlanta ripped the New York Giants 16-14; Buffalo got past Kansas City 14-9; St. Louis defeated New Orleans 21-7; Minnesota downed Tampa Bay 17-10; New England toppled Baltimore 24-13; San Diego shut down Denver 33-3; Cleveland beat Seattle 21-7; Miami outscored the New York

strikes was not eliminated until the Seattle Seahawks voted during mid-week to play against Cleveland.

In Philadelphia, Moseley kicked a 48-yard field goal on the final play of regulation to tie the score at 34-34, and then booted a 26-yarder 4:47 into overtime as the Redskins beat the Eagles. The winning kick came on the first possession of overtime.

In Detroit, Sims — who was a pre-season holdout and missed all of the Lions' exhibition games — carried 13 times for just 33 yards. But one of those rushes was a 3-yard touchdown run in the fourth quarter

as the Lions downed the Bears.

Jim Plunkett threw a fourth-quarter touchdown pass and rookie Marcus Allen gained 116 yards and scored a touchdown as the Los Angeles Raiders — playing their first game since moving from Oakland — beat San Francisco. Super Bowl hero Joe Montana fired two scoring strikes for the 49ers.

Quarterback Ken Anderson completed 29 of 40 passes for 354 yards and two touchdowns and also ran for another score as defending American Football Conference champion Cincinnati shut down Houston. Earl Campbell ran 20 times for 82 yards for the Oilers.

Mick Luckhurst kicked a 29-yard field goal with 58 seconds left, lifting the Falcons over the Giants. Atlanta safety Bob Glazebrook returned a fumble 91 yards for a touchdown, a team record, in the fourth quarter.

Buffalo's Joe Ferguson threw first-half touchdown passes to Frank Lewis and Jerry Butler as the Bills topped Kansas City. Nick Lowery booted three field goals for the Chiefs.

Quarterback Neil Lomax threw a 12-yard touchdown pass to Pat Tilley and set up another score to spark the St. Louis victory in New Orleans. Ken Stabler started for the Saints, the first time Archie Manning has been benched in 12 years.

Stabler was 19 for 26 and 207 yards, including a touchdown. Manning, in a brief third-quarter appearance, completed only one of seven passes with two interceptions.

Tommy Kramer hit Sammy White on a 22-yard scoring pass as Minnesota beat Tampa Bay. The Minnesota defense intercepted Tampa Bay quarterback Doug Williams three times and recovered a Buccaneer fumble.

Ray Clayborn's interception and Don Blackmon's fumble recovery set up touchdowns as New England defeated Baltimore in a game between teams that each finished 2-14 last season. Matt Cavanaugh tossed two touchdown passes for the Patriots.

San Diego's Rolf Benirschke kicked three

field goals as the Chargers took advantage of six Denver turnovers to beat the Broncos in the rain. Dan Fouts passed for one touchdown and Chuck Muncie ran for another.

Mike Pruitt ran for 136 yards and two touchdowns, leading Cleveland over Seattle. The Browns sacked Seattle quarterback Dave Krieg eight times, the most sacks ever allowed in one game by the Seahawks.

Tommy Vigorito returned a punt 59 yards for a touchdown while Don McNeal and Glenn Blackwood returned interceptions for scores as Miami beat the Jets. The Dolphins had been 0-7-1 in their last eight games against the Jets.

Peter Ward honored

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 13 (AP) — England's Peter Ward, who scored 18 goals for the Seattle Sounders this season, has been named the North American Soccer League's most valuable player in a vote of the league's players.

Ward, a striker, had 14 goals in his last 17 regular-season games to tie for second place in NASL scoring. He led the league in game-winning goals with six.

Ward is the second Sounder to be honored with the most valuable player award, following Roger Davies, also of England, in 1980.

Olan outpoints Pruitt

BAROUISIMETO, Venezuela, Sept. 13 (AP) — Puerto Rican Miguel Olan outpointed Tony Pruitt of the United States Sunday night in a bantam bout in the Simon Bolivar World Amateur Boxing Championship. Pruitt, Missouri, was unable to neutralize Olan's advance.

In the second fight of the night — also bantam class — Colombia's Robinson Pitalua got the verdict over Korean Lee Yung Hee. Venezuelan Juan Rodriguez defeated his countryman Selecio Torrealba in a mini fly bout.

Fernando Maldonado of Puerto Rico defeated Korean Young Hee Jon, in a lightweight fight.

Over outfit

Cram stirs hornet's nest

ATHENS, Sept. 13 (AFP) — Steve Cram, England's new European 1,500 meters champion, was in hot water Monday for his failure to wear an Adidas vest during his gold medal race Saturday.

Adidas, whose secret cash-in-hoos payments upset the Rugby Union authorities, have an official sponsorship contract with the British Amateur Athletic Board.

They have paid the Board a reported 20,000 pounds and supplied equipment worth 80,000 in a four-year deal in return for British teams wearing their products.

The 21-year-old Cram an American made Nike vest for Saturday's race and now Adidas are threatening to take legal action. Robin Money, Adidas' promotions manager in Britain, said: "Steve and several other British athletes wore unofficial vests in Athens and we are very unhappy about it."

"I am flying back to London to make a report to my director and see what further action we can take." Athletic Board secretary Nigel Cooper said: "In future we are going to have to put it in far stronger terms that when our athletes compete for Britain they must wear our equipment."

Cram said: "I wore an Adidas vest in my heat and it was far too hot and sticky. The Nike vest was a much lighter material and

more comfortable."

Nike — which symbolizes victory in Greek — are America's largest manufacturer of running and sports shoes. They are based at Eugene, Oregon, where Britain's other star middle-distance athlete Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett, were to have met for a mile race on Sept. 25.

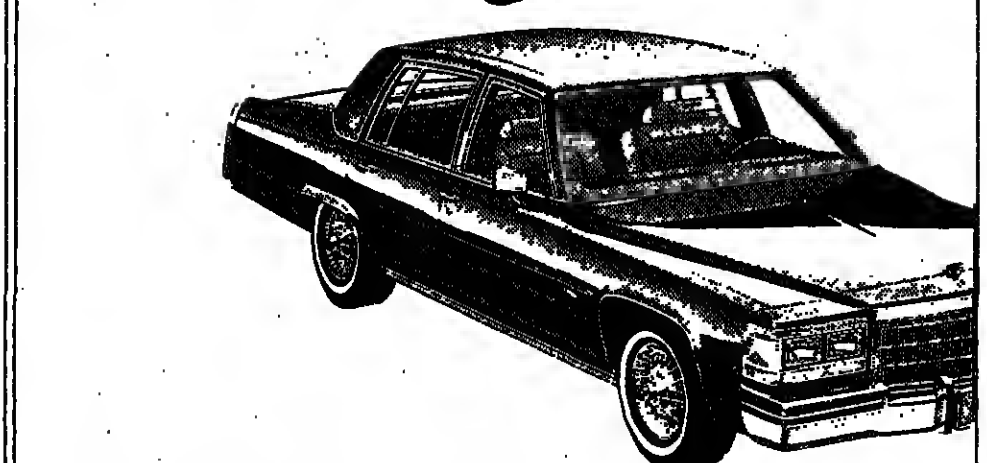
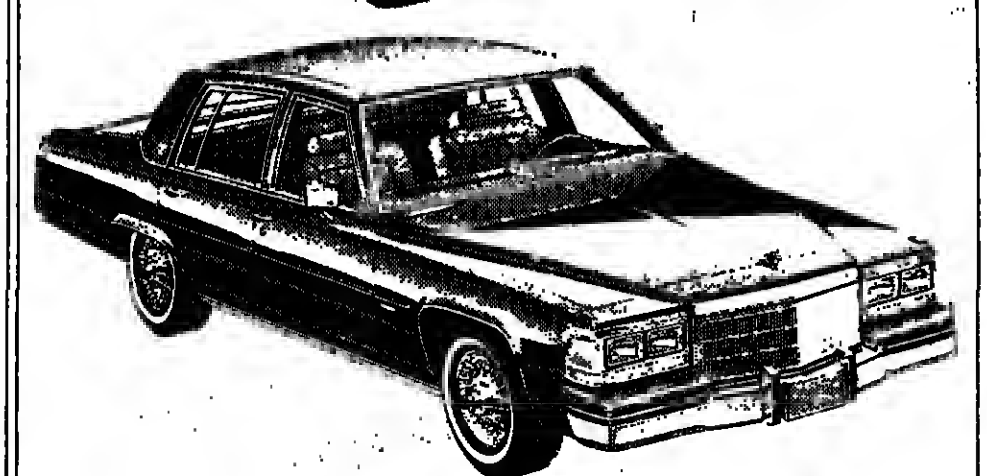
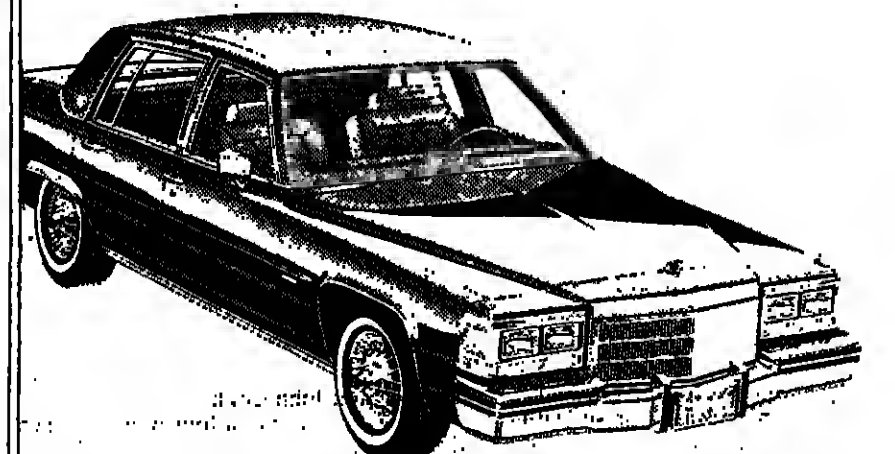
Jacek Wszola, high jump champion at the Montreal Olympics, was sent home early and missed the final of his event because he failed to wear shoes made by Adidas, with whom Poland also has a contract.

How they finished

	G	S	A
East Germany	13	8	7
West Germany	6	1	4
Soviet Union	6	12	8
Britain	3	5	1
Czechoslovakia	1	4	4
Italy	1	2	2
Spain	1	2	2
Bulgaria	1	2	1
Poland	1	2	1
Romania	1	2	0
Finland	1	0	3
Greece	1	0	1
Sweden	1	0	1
Netherlands	1	0	0
Portugal	1	0	0
Belgium	0	1	1
France	0	0	3
Hungary	0	0	1
Norway	0	0	1

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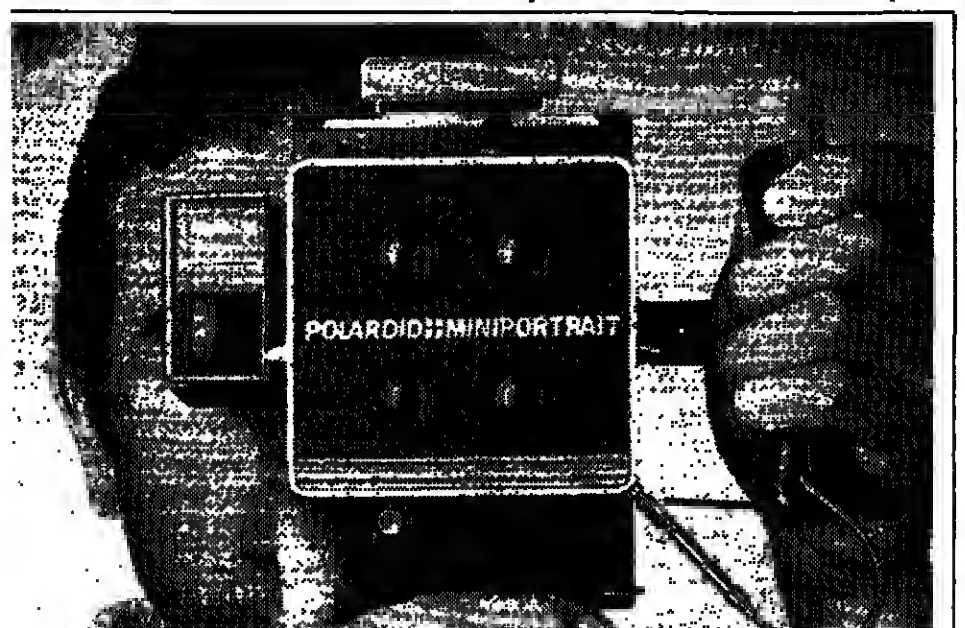
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500 MCM, 37 STRAND
- LOT NO. 3 CABLE: PARKWAY, 15,000V, 3C DHAHRAN
500 MCM, 37 STRAND
- LOT NO. 4 CABLE: POWER, 15,000V, 1C DHAHRAN
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- DHAHRAN — Aramco's Sales & Support Division Receptionist, located in Building 3122, Rm-151.
- Aramco's Contracting Department Receptionist, located on the 1st floor of Aramco's Administration Building.
- RIYADH — Aramco Affairs Office, Nasiriyah Street, opposite King Faisal Specialist Hospital — Phone 464-1055.
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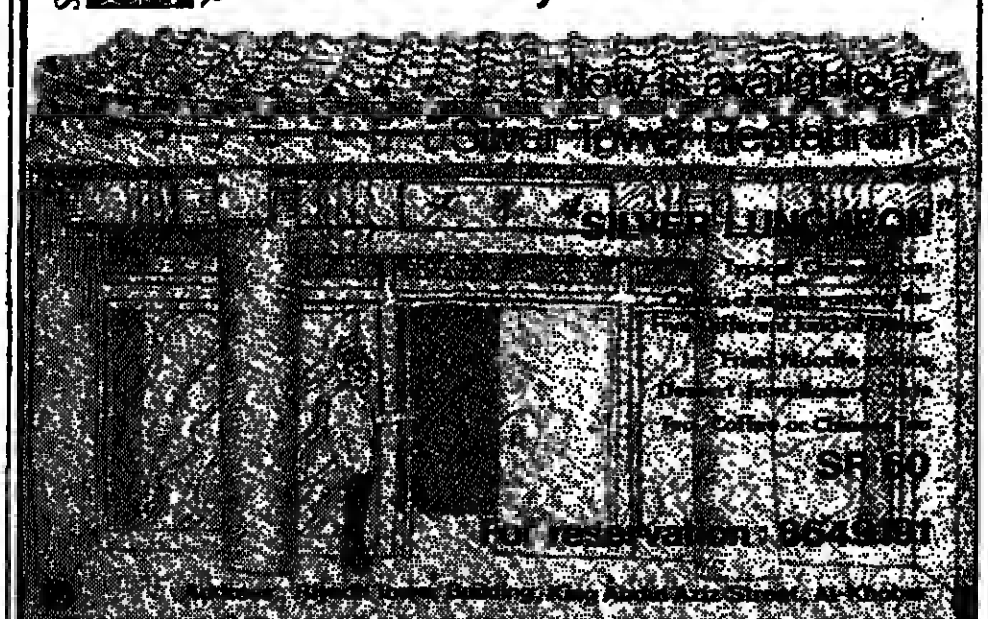
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International

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Most powerful now

Deng named chief of advisers

PEKING, Sept. 13 (Agencies) — Communist China announced Monday that Communist Party strongman Deng Xiaoping had been elected chairman of a 172-member central advisory commission made up of respected party veterans with long years of service.

At a meeting of the central committee Sunday, Deng was reappointed chairman of the party's military affairs commission which controls China's four-million-strong armed forces.

His post of party vice chairman was

Alert against disunity

NATO missile crisis feared

THE HAGUE, Sept. 13 (R) — The retiring director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies said Monday that failure by West European governments to stick to their policy of deploying nuclear missiles would invite a crisis for NATO.

Christoph Bertram added that governments should only drop plans to deploy medium-range Cruise and Pershing missiles if the Soviet Union showed a clear and verifiable readiness to reduce its nuclear threat against Western Europe.

Bertram, who steps down this month after eight years as director of the institute, was speaking at an interview with Reuters during the center's annual conference in The Hague.

The conference, which is private, has this year included particular discussion of the missile issue. The London-based institute, a non-governmental body concerned with the study of conflict and arms control, includes defense experts from some 60 countries. Among those who presented papers on nuclear deterrence was former U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

West Germany, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium agreed in 1979 to station the U.S. medium-range missiles on their soil as a counter to Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe. But some governments have since wavered on this commitment.

U.S. Marines land at Danish town

ESBJERG, Denmark, Sept. 13 (R) — Nearly 5,000 U.S. Marines landed at beaches and inland sites near this west coast Danish town Monday in NATO war games designed to increase readiness in case of an attack by Soviet led Warsaw Pact troops.

They were augmented by a contingent of Dutch Marines and by Harrier short takeoff attack planes, which made mock air strikes. Land, sea and air forces of eight other NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) nations, including the British assault ship *Fearless* with forces fresh from the Falklands conflict, took part in the exercise, part of the alliance's European-wide autumn maneuvers.

Shortly after the beach landing about 25 kilometers north of Esbjerg, assessors pronounced it a success, saying it was orderly and on time. The assaults were staged to show

abolished at the 12th party congress last week, which also did away with the party chairmanship in a further blow to the prestige of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung. But Deng remains a leading member of the standing committee of the Politburo, the six-man inner caucus which takes all major decisions.

Nominally Deng, 78, remains No. 3 in the party hierarchy, although no one doubts that he is in reality the most powerful man in China. An official communique said he was elected chairman of the advisory commission, dubbed the council of elders by diplomats in

under pressure from peace movements. Bertram said the governments should not amend their commitment unless there was a "real, identifiable and verifiable readiness on the part of the Soviet Union to scale down its nuclear threat against Western Europe."

The deployment was justified by the development of Soviet forces, not just the deployment of SS-20s, he added. If the governments changed their plans they would lose credibility and give the Soviet Union little incentive to make concessions.

"If they do not follow what was decided in 1979, they are inviting a very serious crisis in the Western Alliance. Their reluctance will be interpreted by the United States as much more than just a reluctance on this issue," he said.

Bertram, a West German, will be succeeded as director of the institute this month by Robert O'Neill, an Australian defense specialist who also took part in the interview.

O'Neill supported Bertram but expressed pessimism that the Soviet Union would make sufficient concessions to allow the deployment of Cruise and Pershing missiles to be dropped. "The Soviet Union is rather pleased with the effects induced by SS-20 deployment and I don't think it will give those up easily," he said.

how quickly allied forces could reinforce Danish troops in time of war.

In addition to beach and helicopter landings by U.S. and Dutch marines, 18 M-60 tanks and 30 amphibious assault vehicles came ashore from ships of a North Sea task force led by the aircraft carrier *America*. NATO officials have said the landing reflected the alliance's response to a growing threat posed by the Soviet Union's northern fleet.

The officials noted that the northern fleet was based near Murmansk but required access through the approaches to the Baltic Sea between Norway and Denmark to reach maintenance facilities in Soviet Baltic ports.

They added that if the Soviet Union had control of the approaches during a NATO-Warsaw Pact war, it would give Soviet ships free rein in the Atlantic to interrupt U.S. vessels resupplying alliance forces in Europe.

Peking, at its first meeting Monday.

The new body was set up at the congress to provide a face-saving way for aging but respected leaders to retire from frontline posts to make way for younger, more able administrators. But there is no question of retirement for Deng himself at present.

The communique said four vice chairmen of the advisory commission were also elected. They included former Vice Premier Bo Yibo, 74, and Gen. Xu Shiyu, one of the two commanders in China's month-long punitive invasion of Vietnam in 1979.

Gen. Xu, who retires to this post from the ruling Politburo, is an expert on the martial arts, better known in the West as Kung-Fu, which he learnt at the renowned Shaolin monastery in eastern China.

The other two were 80-year-old Tan Zhenlin, also a former vice premier and now a vice chairman of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, and Li Weizhan, 86.

The party's watchdog disciplinary commission Monday also held its first plenary session and re-elected Chen Yun, 77, the No. 6 in the party hierarchy, as its first secretary. The commission will play a major role in a forthcoming purge of corrupt and leftist elements due to start next year.

"Deng has done extremely well, all things considered," said one Western diplomatic analyst. "He is powerful but not omnipotent and he works on consensus."

"There are question marks, some compromises and still not many younger men at the very top," he said. "But Deng got his program through and that was crucial." Deng's major achievements, analysts said, were winning approval of his economic reforms for years to come, and adopting a new party constitution that repudiates leftism and buries the personality cult of the late Chairman Mao.

"The congress truly buried the radical 'Gang of Four,' the Cultural Revolution and class struggle," said one Western diplomat.

Deng's key ally, Hu Yaobang, was elected to the top party job of general secretary, heading the secretariat stacked with Deng's supporters who will run the party day to day. The 28-member standing committee of the Politburo, the party's elite inner circle, is unchanged, except for the ouster of Hua.

Hua, Mao's chosen successor, finally was ousted for committing "leftist" political and economic mistakes. He already had been stripped of the chairmanship, state premiership and vice chairmanship.

Foreign diplomatic observers called his ouster a warning to others who should climb onto the "Dengist" bandwagon of political stability and economic reform.

The new 25-member Politburo has only seven new members, all Deng supporters. Their average age, however, is 74.5, a year older than that of the last Politburo. "It's surprising how little change there was at the top," said one Western diplomat. "After all their talk about younger men, it was a missed opportunity."

Fez charter useful, says U.N. chief

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Monday the Middle East peace plan developed at the Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, last week, "is important and useful."

Perez de Cuellar, who arrived Sunday from the Soviet Union, made the remark after meeting with Francois Mitterrand. He said he and the French president discussed the Middle East and economic and armament problems during their meeting. "The discussion on the Middle East was very interesting," Perez de Cuellar said. "The president and I share the same concern about the necessity to do something quickly."

Perez de Cuellar said he thought the peace plan could "help us in our efforts to solve the problems in the Middle East as quickly as possible." He said the Fez charter contained new elements which were open to interpretation.

"I hope that Arab nations will be realistic enough to understand that the rights of all nations in the region must be respected and above there must be respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinians," he said.

Perez de Cuellar also stressed that the United Nations was ready to do all it could to promote peace in the area and that he thought the U.N. Security Council was "the best form possible for a global solution to the Middle East problem."

Swiss guarding 5 Soviet POWs

GENEVA, Sept. 13 (ONS) — For the first time since the end of World War II there are prisoners of war interned in Switzerland. Five Soviet soldiers, captured by resistance groups in Afghanistan, are being guarded by the Swiss government at the request of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Their transfer to neutral territory was organized after complicated four-way discussions, involving not only their captors and keepers, but also the Soviet and Pakistani governments, the latter had to give its permission for transit. More may be arriving before long.

Once the Swiss government agreed to take over the guardianship of the prisoners, it had to decide what to do with them. "In some ways," a spokesman said, "it would have been much simpler to deal with a whole captured regiment. Then we could have set up a proper POW camp, lined up the barracks, built a fence. With such a small number, we've had to use our imagination."

The federal government, which has no prisons of its own, asked the canton of Bern to put the Russians up at St. Jean in Certier, a low-security prison in the Jura. The prison authorities were told the men were to be prevented from escaping, kept busy if possible, but not to be treated like common criminals. It was even more difficult to explain to the prisoners, just out of Afghanistan, how it was they were supposed to behave. The prison guards did their best; they took their charges cycling in the hills and one day accompanied them to a nearby horse fair.

The prisoners reacted with something like culture shock. After the tastes of freedom, they took badly to being locked up at night and set up a rumpus, although not, it seems, a very serious one.

The upshot was that the canton of Bern asked to be relieved of its guests and the Foreign Office turned to the Defense Department. Three of the prisoners have been sent to the army's disciplinary barracks up on the Zugerberg in central Switzerland where they may soon be joined by their comrades.

The Zugerberg "prison" is actually a farm: no barbed wire, no locks, no watchtowers. As isolated as one can get in a crowded country, it usually houses up to eight soldiers sent there after court-martial.

The Soviet prisoners, all of them country lads, speak no German or French. The Soviet Embassy has provided the part-time services of an interpreter, but language seems to be no problem: a tractor is a tractor, and a cow a cow.

From page one.

minister were "positive and constructive" and dealt with aspects of cooperation between the Kingdom and Britain in the military sphere.

The technical cooperation agreement between King Faisal Air Academy and Technical Institute on one side, and some British technical institutes has been renewed, he added. The British institutes deal with the Kingdom by a decision of their government, he said.

"There are no agreements so far to purchase airplanes from Britain," Prince Sultan said in reply to a question.

Nott also held talks with Prince Naif, minister for interior, which covered subjects of mutual interest. He will leave for Africa Tuesday morning for his tour of African countries and India, Adams said. He said the present visit has no relation with the current situation in the Middle East, as it was planned several months ago. The discussion mainly related to what the Britain has to offer.

U.K. report seeks \$187m for Falklands buildup

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP) — The British government was urged Monday to spend up to 110 million pounds (\$187 million) to rebuild the Falkland Islands to head off economic collapse following the South Atlantic conflict with Argentina.

Lord Shackleton, a prominent industrialist who has long championed British development of the remote islands, warned in a report that the Falklands' fragile economy is "in grave danger of collapsing in the next five years."

But the peer, son of British Antarctic explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton, stressed that the Falklands have a viable economic future if the government launches a five-year investment program to reverse a slow decline.

His 136-page report, commissioned by the government in the wake of the 74-day conflict, is an updated version of similar recommendations he made in 1976.

These were ignored by London. But the seizure of the islands by Argentina April 2 and their recapture by a British task force June 14 has transformed the tranquil sheep-rearing outpost 8,000 miles from London into a British fortress. The conflict cost Britain 255 dead, six ships and an estimated 1.5 billion pounds (\$2.55 billion).

Shackleton's main recommendations include:

Building an 8,500-foot, 35 million-pound (\$59.5 million-dollar) airfield near the capital, Port Stanley. The runway, needed by the military force now guarding the islands, would provide a vital international air link with Britain.

Establish a government-funded Falkland Islands development agency to oversee transforming the archipelago's economy, allocating grants and loans and providing financial assistance.

Establish a 200-mile fishing limit around the Falklands and its dependencies, South Georgia and the Sandwich Islands, and build up a fishing industry to diversify the islands' near-total dependence on sheep farming amid a dwindling world market for wool.

"The Falkland Islands economy is at a critical stage," Shackleton noted. "If funds are not made available now for necessary change and development, the cost of supporting the islands over a long period of further decline could be considerable."

Shackleton's recommendations were expected to be largely accepted by Mrs. Thatcher's government, which will maintain a 3,000-strong military force in the Falklands to prevent any further invasion by Argentina.

Shackleton gave little space to the possibility of exploiting offshore oilfields believed to be located around the Falklands.

With visiting foreign minister

Gromyko to discuss Poland

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (R) — Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, arrived in Moscow Monday for two days of talks expected to center on the recent unrest in several Polish cities and continuing opposition to martial law.

The official news agency Tass said Olszowski, who is also a member of the Polish Communist Party Politburo, traveled to Moscow by train and was met by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Tass said Olszowski was on a short working visit but gave no other details. Polish sources said he would spend two days in Moscow and hold detailed discussions with Gromyko and other government officials.

Olszowski's visit was announced less than a week after a number of Polish cities were hit by clashes between demonstrators and police in which at least five persons were killed. The Polish sources said his trip had been planned before the troubles on Aug. 31. But they said it was likely that the disturbances would be a central topic in the discussions between the two ministers.

Mobutu arrives for Tanzania talks

ARUSHA, Tanzania, Sept. 13 (AP) — Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived in Arusha late Monday morning for two days of talks with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Tanzanian government sources said the talks, described as "consultative," were requested by Mobutu. "It's up to him to set the agenda," one official said. A Tanzanian government adviser said, "Mobutu is very isolated in this part of Africa and he's probably trying to improve his image."

The sources said Mobutu, whose autocratic government has received considerable financial support from the United States, and Nyerere, a Socialist, were expected to discuss their political differences.

Zimbabwe restrains alien newsmen

HARARE, Zimbabwe, Sept. 13 (AP) — Zimbabwe's government information department Monday confirmed foreign journalists would in future be required to inform the government of any trips beyond 40 kilometers of the capital and the second largest city, Bulawayo.

"This is being requested in their own security interests," an information department spokesman told the Associated Press.

He cited the July 23 kidnappings of six foreign tourists in the western Zimbabwe province of Matabeleland. *Guantanamo* who held the two Americans, two Australians and two Britons hostage demanded the release of political prisoners or the tourists would be

Zaire provoked a furor in Arab and Black African countries in May when it decided to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel after a nine-year break.

Zaire, a Belgian colony which gained independence in 1960, and other African countries broke off diplomatic ties with Israel in October 1973 to show solidarity with Arab nations over the six-day war between Israel and Egypt.

Zaire's poor relations with Marxist Angola and with Uganda, two close allies of Tanzania, could also figure in the talks, the sources said. Angola claimed recently that South African-backed rebels were planning to launch an invasion into Angola from Zaire.

shot. The fate of the foreigners is still not known.

"We frankly don't want to see foreign journalists becoming targets so we want to know where they're going and when in case they go missing," the spokesman said. Ordinary tourists were not bound to report their movements.

On Sunday, Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira told a political rally at the resort town of Kariba in northwest Zimbabwe that areas under curfew in Matabeleland were also barred to the press.

He said also that foreign journalists would need to inform the information department of trips beyond 40 kilometers of either Harare or Bulawayo but gave no explanation.

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Mr. Abulkhair is a Saudi national and holds an M.Sc. in Accounting from the U.S.A., where he resided for six years. In addition, he has had fourteen years experience in the field of accounting in both the public and private sectors in the Kingdom.

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Athens	18	64	30	86	clear	Mexico City	13	55	26	79	cloudy
Bahrain	32	90	37	99	clear	Miami	29	84	31	88	cloudy
Bangkok	25	77	32	90	clear	Montreal	15	59	27	81	cloudy
Berlin	11	52	23	73	clear	Moscow	7	46	14	57	cloudy
Brussels	12	54	25	77	clear	New Delhi	25	77	35	95	clear
Buenos Aires	12	54	16	61	rain	New York	20	68	30	86	clear
Cairo	19	66	33	91	clear	Niagara	20	68	35	95	clear
Cancun	19	66	28	82	clear	Oslo	9	48	15	59	clear
Chicago	19	66	27	81	clear	Paris	14	57	27	81	cloudy
Copenhagen	13	55	19	66	clear	Peking	20	68	35	95	clear
Dublin	13	55	19	66	clear	Rio de Janeiro	15	59	33	91	clear
Frankfurt	12	54	27	81	clear	Rome	18	64	30	86	clear
Geneva	12	54	25	77	clear	San Francisco	14	57	26	79	clear
Havana	20	68	33	91	cloudy	Seoul	16	61	28	82	clear
Helsinki	10	50	15	59	cloudy	Singapore	24	75	30	86	cloudy
Hong Kong	25	77	26	79	rain	Stockholm	7	45	17	63	clear
Jakarta	22	72	32	90	cloudy	Sydney	8	46	19	66	clear
Kuala Lumpur	22	72	32	90	clear	Taipei	24	75	31	88	cloudy
London	13	55	23	73	clear	Tokyo	21	70	29	84	clear
Los Angeles	19	66	26	78	cloudy	Toronto	14	57	28	82	cloudy
Madrid	13	55	31	88	clear	Vancouver	10	50	16	61	clear
						Vienna	14	57	22	72	clear